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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MAY APPOINT TO-MORROW

The Power of Removal Bill Made a Law by the Governor.

TO REACH MAYOR STRONG TO-DAY

The Favorites of Those Whom the Mayor Keeps Guessing—Anxious Candidates Call at the City Hall.

The Power of Removal bill, duly signed by the Governor and certified to by the Secretary of State, is expected to reach this city to-night, in the inside pocket of Private Secretary Job E. Hedges, who went to Albany with it yesterday prepared to wait for the formalities which will make it a full-grown law.

Mayor Strong expects to make some appointments by virtue of its provisions to-morrow. A crowd of anxious people thronged the City Hall yesterday.

This agitation was chiefly among ambitious men and their friends. The Tammany men whose heads are to fall made little sign that they took more than a passing interest in the proceedings. They have had ample opportunity to brace their nerves against the inevitable. They were stolid, and devoted their spare moments to collecting such goods and chattels of their own as were in the offices they are so soon to vacate.

The Mayor's office was thronged with representatives of the many organizations which had supported him. They "guessed" at the slate for the earliest appointments. No one knows absolutely who will be the lucky men.

For Commissioner of Public Works, at a salary of $8,000, William Brookfield was the favorite, with Col. Fred D. Grant scheduled as a possibility. There was also a supply of the old rumors that Gen. Anson G. McCook might have the place. Mr. Brookfield called on the Mayor in the forenoon.

For Corporation Counsel, at a salary of $12,000, Francis M. Scott was the favorite, with Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean and Peter B. Olney put down as possibilities. The talk of Mr. Scott grew stronger during the day.

For Excise Commissioners, at $5,000 a year each, Joseph Murray, Theodore Sutro, President of the German-American Reform Union; John Reisenweber, John Simpson, and ex-Park Commissioner C. H. Woodman were the popular favorites.

The guesses for Park Commissioners included the names of Cyrus Clark, Charles S. Fairchild, J. S. Kennedy, Salem H. Wales, Fordham Morris, and J. Hampden Robb. Mr. Robb's name was also spoken of as a possible Commissioner of Docks, in case he were not decided on as one of the Park Board.

John W. Auten and Major W. Plimley were the option among candidates for Commissioner of Jurors. For Fire Commissioner Cornelius Van Cott, Theodore L. Hamilton, and Col. J. W. Woodruff had the prominent places in the gossip. H. F. Dimock and George W. Wanmaker were put down as the most prominent on the list of probable appointees on the Dock Board.

There are seven officers to be appointed under the power conferred by the bill, for Mayor Strong has declared he will not appoint any Police Commissioners until the police reorganization bills, of one sort or another, are passed at Albany. The offices have salaries ranging from Commissionerships, worth $5,000 a year, to the City Chamberlain's, which is $25,000, as follows:

Three Dock, three Fire, three Excise, and three Charities Commissioners, at $5,000 a year each; two Tax Commissioners, at $7,000 each, and a President of the board, at $8,000; one Park Commissioner, (President,) at $5,000; Commissioner of Jurors, $5,000; Superintendent of Buildings, $5,000; Health Commissioner, $4,000; President of the Board of Health, $5,000; Commissioner of Public Works, $8,000; Corporation Counsel, $12,000; City Chamberlain, $25,000, and four Aqueduct Commissioners, at $5,000 a year each.

Mayor Strong's visitors yesterday included some of the most prominent Republican politicians in the city and State. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and ex-Senator Warner Miller were there in the morning, and some importance was attached to the fact that William Brookfield and some of the men who were among his most active supporters during the recent local struggle were there at about the same time. Cornelius N. Bliss was one of these, and Columbus O. Johnson was another.

There were so many Republicans in the office early in the afternoon that the assemblage looked something like an informal gathering of the County Committee.

John E. Milholland, "Barney" Biglin, and John N. Drake of the Milholland wing of the party were there, and Mr. Biglin and Mr. Drake had a long talk with the Mayor. Superintendent of Police Byrnes called early in the day. Jacob M. Patterson, ex-United States District Attorney Mitchell, Sheriff Tamsen, Dr Carlos F. MacDonald, and Carl Schurz were among the visitors.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore called and invited the Mayor to attend a lecture to be given at the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, Saturday morning. The Mayor said he would be pleased to do so. During the two hours prior to the close of business, ex-Judge Jacob M. Patterson sat in the Mayor's office, awaiting his turn for a word into his Honor's ear. Mr. Patterson would like to be a member of the Board of Charities and Correction, or something else which has a remunerative salary. After waiting until 3:15 o'clock he was still far from the executive presence, and at that hour Mayor Strong announced that he could see no more callers during the afternoon. The ex-Judge watched while about fifteen men filed out of the room, but he did not go. When all was still in the room he approached the desk at which Mayor Strong was trying to straighten out his accumulated papers. He said something to his Honor.

"Judge, I haven't got time to talk to you to-day," said Mayor Strong, still giving his attention to his papers.

Mr. Patterson was not to be stopped, however, and he attempted to explain what he wanted.

"Come some other time," said Mr. Strong, shifting a paper weight. "I have no time to-day."

"Good day," said Mr. Patterson.

"Good day," replied the Mayor.

The bridge of the Teutonic during the last two days of her last voyage was a hot, sultry place compared with the Mayor's office as Judge Patterson stood there.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Mayor Strong's secretary, Job E. Hedges, arrived here at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon and delivered the New-York City Power of Removal bill, with the Mayor's approval, to Speaker Fish of the Assembly. Mr. Fish and Mr. Hedges immediately went to the Executive Mansion, and Gov. Morton made the bill a law by affixing his signature thereto shortly after 5 o'clock.

REARRANGING THE CABINET

What May Be Done When Bissell Goes Out—Hornblower Talked of Again for the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb 11.—The gossips are at work again rearranging the Cabinet and filling up the Supreme Court. Postmaster General Bissell is to quit the Post Office Department shortly, and his place, according to the men who help the President to make his Cabinet, is to filled by Assistant Postmaster General Jones for the remainder of the term. One conjecture takes Secretary of State Gresham out of the State Department and puts him on the Supreme Bench, and transfers Carlisle to the State Department, but the conjecturer offers no sort of excuse for putting Mr. Carlisle in a place for which manifestly he has no sort of affinity.

Associate Justice Jackson soon will leave the Supreme Court in consequence of ill health, and there will be a place to fill in that court. When the last vacancy occurred it was made by the death of a Justice from New-York, and the President undertook to fill it by nominating a New-York man. Senator Hill defeated two successive nominations for the position, and then the President went to Louisiana to get a candidate who could be confirmed. It was known at the time that the President reluctantly took this course, and that he felt that it was to be regretted that New-York and its interests could not be considered by a Justice familiar with the interests of that part of the country.

When Justice Jackson shall retire, which he will do in all probability before the adjournment of the Congress, the President may make another effort to supply a Justice from New-York. The estrangement between him and Senator Hill having been closed up, it is understood that the President will renew the appointment of Mr. Hornblower, and that he will rely upon Senator Hill to secure his confirmation. Mr. Hornblower was in Washington last week and attended the dinner given by the President to the Judiciary. One of his friends has learned that while he was here the idea of reappointing him to the Supreme Court was suggested and that the possibility of opposition by Mr. Hill was considered. The renewal of a nomination with which the Senator had expressed an unfavorable opinion would be attended with some risk, but the vote by which Hornblower was rejected was small, and it is considered not improbable that it would be overcome if the Senators from New-York both were desirous that he should be confirmed.

BISHOP POTTER ON THE SALOONS

What He Says of Sunday Traffic and Good Cheap Restaurants—Church Temperance Society Meets.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Bishop Potter, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church Temperance Society. It was not a business meeting, being held merely with the view of stimulating interest in the work of the society through an informal interchange of views.

Among those present were Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, the Rev. Dr. Barker, Bishop of Olympia; Dr. Graves, Bishop of the Platte; the Rev. Dr. Alsop of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Bradley, Silas McBee of North Carolina, who told of the work of the youthful Knights of Temperance; Mrs. Irving Grinnell, Mrs. William G. Boulton, and Mrs. Samuel Wetmore.

Bishop Potter told a reporter that the question of Sunday opening was not touched upon and that no resolutions were passed. Speaking for himself, he said to a reporter:

"We must go way back to the sources of intemperance. The matter of Sunday opening is a mere incident, a purely secondary and inferior question. We are never going to stop evils of that kind by merely trying to cork up certain places. Treatment of that sort is entirely superficial."

The Bishop spoke with favor of the system recently started by a number of wealthy people in Vienna by which poor people could get well-cooked meals at cheap prices. He said that as long as liquor dealers provide good free lunches and make their places more attractive than cheap restaurants, the liquor stores will have the bulk of the patronage.

The Bishop favors a policy of substitution rather than repression, and he would like to see some wealthy New-Yorkers start some thoroughly good cheap restaurants or cafés for the very poor. That, he thinks, is perhaps the best way to combat the influence of a certain low grade of liquor stores.

SCHOOL TEACHER PERISHED IN THE STORM

Mrs. Davis Found Buried in the Snow Near Her Boarding Place.

LYONS, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Davis, who has been teaching a district school about four miles north of this village, did not return to her boarding place, about a mile and a half from her school, during the storm last Friday evening.

A searching party was organized this morning, and the missing woman was found buried in the snow next to a fence near the place where she lived. She was about thirty years old.

MADISON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Jacob Stout, a recluse, about seventy years old, who has lived for the past twenty-five years in a dilapidated hut in an isolated part of this place was found frozen dead in his bed this morning.

His brother, James Stout, sixty-three years old, who shared the abode, told a passing farmer of his brother's death this morning, but he was suffering so greatly from the cold himself that no further information could be gained from him.

Coroner Douglas of Morristown found four goats and twenty chickens in a room in the hut. The goats had eaten the dead man's clothes and mutilated his body.

Long Island News Agents to Dance.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 11.—Extensive preparations have been made for the annual ball of the Long Island Railroad News Agents' Association in the Flushing Opera House to-morrow night. Hundreds of tickets have been sold, and a big crowd is expected. Before the grand march starts several speeches will be made.

Frederick P. Morris, President of the Long Island News Company and also President of the Village Board of Trustees, will talk to his road agents. Dancing will begin at 10 P. M.

Old Bellevue Hotel Burned.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 11.—The Bellevue Hotel, one of the oldest buildings in Hudson County, was burned early this morning. The loss is $4,000.

The Bellevue was on the brow of the Palisades at Palisade Avenue and Hoboken Street, and afforded a fine view of the Hudson and New-York City. For this reason it was a popular Summer resort years ago.

CARLISLE WILL BE HEARD

Asked to Exhibit the Contract for the Sale of Bonds.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ACTS

Mr. Bynum Withdraws His Proposition to Authorize the Sale of Gold Bonds Running Thirty Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Carlisle will be asked to appear before the House Ways and Means Committee tomorrow to lay before the members a copy of the contract recently made with the syndicate for the purchase of the new issue of Government bonds. That this invitation should be sent to him was the conclusion reached by the committee after a session to-day of one and one-half hours.

When the committee met, Mr. Bynum of Indiana, who offered a resolution at Saturday's meeting favoring the issue of a thirty-year 3 per cent. gold bond, withdrew it without comment. Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, the Chairman of the committee thereupon laid before the members a proposition in writing which, while lacking the form of a resolution, embodied the essential character of such a measure. It proposed to authorize the President to negotiate this specific loan at 3 per cent., payable in gold, and to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from using it for current expenses, but only as a reserve for the greenbacks.

The term of years for which the bonds might run was not mentioned. This led to a general discussion, some of the members holding that the President in his message had said that there must be a thirty-year bond. Representative Bourke Cockran of New-York, who came down to Washington this morning to attend to-day's meeting of the committee, at once opposed the suggestion of a thirty-year bond. He argued that it was unnecessary, but stated at the same time that he was willing to support any proposition looking to the maintenance of the credit of the Government.

Mr. Cockran offered the following resolution, which went over:

Resolved, That whenever it appears to the Secretary of the Treasury that an additional supply of gold or silver is necessary to the Treasury to enable it to maintain the parity between the various coins and forms of money of the United States as required by law, the said Secretary is hereby authorized to procure such gold or silver as may be necessary for that purpose by issuing therefor obligations of the United States conditioned for the return of a like quantity of the same metal as may have been thus obtained, and for the transfer to the holder of such obligations of an additional amount of said metal, not to exceed 3 per cent. of the whole amount thus obtained.

It was stated in the discussion that on the day the contract was alleged to have been made with the syndicate, 4 per cent. bonds were selling in New-York at 6 per cent. more than was offered for the proposed new thirty-year loan.

The question was asked of Mr. Wilson how it happened that the President could negotiate such a loan with his friends, Messrs. Stetson and Morgan, representing the Rothschilds of Europe, for a thirty-year bond at this difference between the price offered and the quotations for 4 per cents in New-York that day. Mr. Wilson replied that he did not know.

This led Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, one of the Republican members of the committee, to move that Secretary Carlisle be asked to come before the committee this afternoon and lay before it a copy of the contract made with the syndicate. He added that it was only proper that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which was called upon to legislate in this matter, should be in the possession of the fullest information, not only regarding the contract, but the circumstances under which it was made, so that the committee might vote intelligently upon it. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Cockran of New-York, and, after a brief debate, was carried, the only opposing votes being cast by Mr. Bynum of Indiana and Mr. Turner of Georgia.

A recess was then taken and a telegram was sent to the Secretary advising him of the committee's action, and asking him if he would comply with it.

After a little delay a reply was received stating that the Secretary was temporarily absent from the department and might not return until a late hour in the afternoon. The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, with the understanding that the Secretary would be communicated with in the meantime and an endeavor made to secure his presence at that hour.

A RESOLUTION BY MR. HILL.

Ground Laid in the Senate for a Speech on the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The subject of finances was revived in the Senate to-day through the introduction by Mr. Hill of a resolution committing the Government to the establishment of a "safe system of bimetallism," with a proviso that in case the efforts in that direction should not succeed and silver should not be hereafter at a parity with gold, bonds now or hereafter to be issued by the United States, which by their terms might be payable in coin, should be paid, nevertheless, in gold. Mr. Hill's chief object in introducing this resolution at this time was to get an opportunity to deliver the speech he prepared some time ago on the cost of the greenbacks and the desirability of changing the currency system so that the legal tenders may no longer be a source of danger to the Treasury. He asked immediate consideration of his resolution, but Mr. Butler objected, and the resolution went over until to-morrow. Mr. Stewart tried hard to "submit a few remarks" on the Hill resolution, and some of the other silver men were ready to oppose it.

Mr. Hill already has gone on record as favoring a debate on the general subject of the currency, and it is not impossible that this resolution will bring on a discussion. No matter what may be said concerning the condition of the Treasury, there is no hope that the Republicans of the Senate will relinquish the partisan attitude which they have displayed thus far.

The Republican members of the Finance Committee had a conference this afternoon and reached the conclusion that they would not take the initiative in any attempt to relieve the national finances. One member of the committee, in discussing the matter after the meeting, said that the Republicans felt that the responsibility for the existing complications rested on the Democratic Party, and that the Republicans could not be expected to propose any plan of relief outside of those already submitted to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Gorman is still credited with the intention of attaching a rider to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill calling for 3 per cent. loan certificates by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gorman does not care to have the session end without doing something in justification of his course on the Tariff bill, and he believes, as already indicated in these dispatches, that by furnishing the Treasury with the means of recouping itself he will more than make good his declaration that the Tariff bill as it originally came to the Senate would have left the Treasury in a far worse condition than it is in now. The determination of the Maryland Senator, it is believed, will not be affected by the reply of Secretary Carlisle to the Hill-Allison resolutions. Several Republican Senators have expressed their willingness to vote for such a rider.

WILL DRAW FROM THE BANKS.

Already $2,500,000 Deposited for the Assay Office to Weigh and Test.

In anticipation of the completion of the contract for the sale of gold to the Government in exchange for bonds, the Chase National Bank deposited at the Assay Office yesterday $1,500,000 in United States coin, and the National Park Bank sent to the Sub-Treasury $1,000,000 in coin. The latter deposit will be transferred to the Assay Office this morning. There the gold will be weighed and tested, for it is to be bought by weight, and it must show a fineness of 900-1000. Having passed satisfactorily through the Assay Office, it will be turned into the Sub-Treasury on account of the new bonds.

Yesterday's action indicates that the syndicate will certainly draw gold from the banks. It was said yesterday that this draft might reach $30,000,000, confirming almost literally the intimation in the President's message that gold from abroad would be brought for about half the intended issue. Whatever portion of the 3,500,000 ounces of gold may be contributed locally will probably be deposited within a few days. The gold stock will thus have been strengthened, so that the contributions may count as reserve assets as soon as conditions, imposed to give Congress a chance to act, can be removed from the syndicate's contract.

Secrecy is still observed regarding the membership of the syndicate. It seems to be well understood that the foreign houses whose representatives were active in preliminary negotiations with Assistant Secretary Curtis are members, and that the banks with the largest specie holdings, on their own account or for trust companies for which they carry specie deposits, will furnish the gold needed for permanent or transient occount. Foreign credits sufficient to produce all the gold required can easily be established by local institutions if desirable. This may be done, since there is a general expectation that the bonds will be paid for within two days after the limit of ten days set for the completion of the contract.

Firmness appeared yesterday in rates for foreign exchange, but they excited little attention, not advancing to the exporting point. Outstanding 4 per cent. bonds sold a trifle below last week's prices, but at the close of the market sellers demanded as much as before for them, and the market showed no sign of weakness. The price for these bonds is the only intimation given of the quotations to be made for the new 4s. There seems no doubt that when they may be offered to investors, a substantial advance, amounting perhaps to 10 per cent. or more, will have been put on them by the owners. Indeed, it is commonly understood that recruits to the syndicate will not fare better than a basis of 3½ per cent. in buying them.

Gold Reserve, $41,163,712.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $41,163,712, all known withdrawals deducted. The delayed mails of the last few days, now in, show that withdrawals have taken place in driblets at various Sub-Treasuries. The "ten days" statement issued to-day shows that custom receipts at New-York for the first ten days of February aggregated $2,209,912—more than $3,000,000 less than for the ten days of January. The January receipts were abnormally swollen from duties on woolen goods taken out under the new tariff schedule, which became operative on Jan. 1.

ACCUSED OF FORGING CHECKS

Dick Said to Have Got Money by Personating Revenue Officials.

There are a number of complaints against Thomas W. Dick, otherwise J. Rodgers, of 155 East Twenty-seventh Street, which are under investigation by the Internal Revenue Department.

Dick was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on complaint of William Meyer, a member of the firm of Rohrs, Meyer & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 2,079 Third Avenue, the charges being forgery and personating an internal revenue officer.

Mr. Meyer alleges that on Feb. 5 Dick went to his liquor store and represented that he was an officer in the Internal Revenue Department and presented a forged check for $15, drawn on the Chatham National Bank. It was made payable to J. Rodgers, and purported to be signed by George W. Kidd. Dick, it is said, indorsed the name of J. Rodgers on the check in the presence of Meyer and received cash for it.

Charges are also preferred against Dick by Benedict Schwarz, liquor dealer at 1,318 First Avenue, who states that Dick went to his store and made similar representations to him.

Dick was held in $5,000 bail for examination on Feb. 14.

No Election of Senators.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 11.—Two more ballots (the 39th and 40th) were taken by the Legislature for United States Senator to-day. They resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 8; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Bayard, (Dem.,) 2; absent, 4.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 11.—To-day's Senatorial ballot was without result.

Sudden Death from Apoplexy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—W. W. Stow, a prominent politician of this State, was stricken with apoplexy this afternoon, and lived only a few minutes. He was seventy-one years of age, a native of New-York, and was related to the Whitney family. For many years he was counsel for the Central Pacific Railroad.

A Defaulter Commits Suicide.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Feb. 11.—J. L. Dickson, formerly the cashier of the McIlroy Banking Company of this city, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Dickson had recently been dicharged from the bank, and an investigation of his accounts showed that he was a defaulter to the amount of $21,000.

Town Wiped Out of Existence.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—Telegraph advices received to-night from South Bay, C. B., state that the place has been wiped out of existence by the storms of last week. The property washed into the sea includes fishhouses, wharves, boats, stores, and fishermen's dwellings. No lives were lost.

FRENCH LINER LA GASCOGNE IS SAFE

The Overdue Steamship Sighted Late Yesterday from Fire Island.

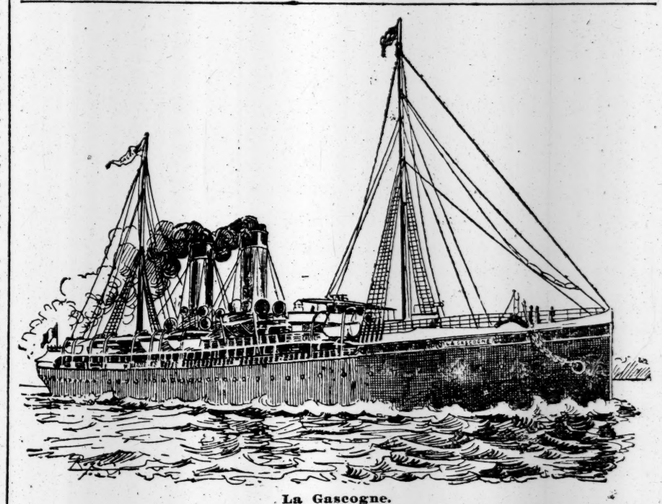
DELAY WAS CAUSED BY A BROKEN PISTON ROD

Was Coming in Slowly Under Her Own Steam When First Spoken by the Bolivia and the Washington.

WILL BE AT HER NORTH RIVER PIER EARLY TO-DAY

Four Times on the Eventful Voyage from Havre the Machinery Broke Down—Blown to the Northward of the Track of Transatlantic Steamers—She Reached the Bar Late Last Night.

La Gascogne, the big French Line steamship, whose long absence has caused so much anxiety, is safe. The vessel made port last night under her own steam, and none of her passengers is any the worse for the protracted journey. A broken piston rod and bad weather caused the delay.



La Gascogne.
Arrived Safely from Havre Eight Days Overdue.

Heavy southerly gales drove her out of her course and drifted her to the northward of the steamship lane. She was expected to be heard from at the Azores first, but all guesses as to her whereabouts went wide of the mark, storms and currents from unlooked-for directions doing their share to lead conjecture astray.

The lost one was signaled off Fire Island yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. The news, which was at once telegraphed to the city, said that a French steamship, apparently disabled, was standing in. Near her were two other steamships, also heading in.

It was believed at once that the French vessel could be no other than the La Gascogne, as no other was due. It was at first thought that she was in tow of the other ships, but a subsequent message disproved that theory.

One-half hour after the news of La Gascogne's appearance off the coast had been received, the ocean-going tug Fred B. Dalzell, specially chartered by the United Press, and having on board two representatives of The New-York Times, was hurrying seaward to meet the belated wanderer.

The Sandy Hook Lightship had been left eight miles astern before anything resembling the French Liner had been sighted. Then three dots of red were hove up from behind the sealine, and the Dalzell was immediately headed in that direction. Other lights appeared, and, like a grand hotel, the big passenger transport floated from out the obscurity into a band of moonlight and was recognized as the looked-for Gascogne.

The fleet of six tugs which were out cruising for the vessel headed to where her lights were twinkling. Some of the other tugs outstripped the Dalzell, but the latter by a clever manoeuvre, was the first to bump alongside.

Although the hour was late, it being 11 o'clock when the Dalzell ranged alongside, nearly all of the passengers were up, and nearly all of them crowded to the rail and began volleying questions at the reporters.

Then through the showers of spray which were tossed between the steamship and the tug the reporters managed to make it understood that they would rather do the questioning, and the interrogators subsided, and began to listen, and all began to answer.

A number of them were hanging over the rail, and all insisted on talking at once. Finally one of them, a Mr. Jules Matagrin of this city, became spokesman for the rest, and under many difficulties a detailed account of the ship's many vicissitudes and her extraordinarily long passage was obtained.

The vessel sailed from Havre Jan. 26. Skies were clear then and the sea was calm. Nearly 450 knots were made to the good during the day's run, and during the next 407 knots were reeled off.

It was on the following morning that the vessel's troubles began. About 8 A. M. the piston rod broke. The accident wholly disabled the craft, and for eighteen hours she drifted helpless. Meanwhile, mechanics were at work, and that night the broken machinery had been repaired and the engines were started. Fearing that the weakened rod might give way again, a full head of steam was not turned on. For four days the ship jogged leisurely along, averaging no more than 9 knots an hour.

The morning of Feb. 2 brought a change in the weather. The sun retired behind a leaden-colored screen and the ship commenced to pitch heavily in the swell. The strain proved too much for the damaged rod, and about 8 A. M. it gave way again.

Then it was that Capt. Baudelon regretted the absence of the two masts which had been taken out of the ship when she was undergoing repairs in the company's yard in St. Nazaire. The two discredited and despised spars would have enabled her to lie to under sail and to bid defiance to the storm. As it was, her two slender pole masts were of no use, and the use of a sea anchor had to be resorted to.

With this the vessel rode for forty-one hours, while repairs were being made. Then the engines were set ahead in a tentative effort to see if the broken parts would stand. The machinery worked all right, and the ship was headed upon her course. Two days and nights she slipped along over the long swells which had been left by the gale, making little more than six or seven knots an hour. Then another storm came. It gradually increased in violence, and finally developed into a cyclone.

The crippled rod snapped again, and the ship fell off into the trough of the sea.

Becoming experts in the work of repair, the mechanics soon had the machinery in working order again.

The wind was from a southerly direction, as the other blasts had been, and the ship had been drifted to the northward clear across the transatlantic steam lane, which accounts for her not having been reported before. The vessel slowly journeyed to the westward after the third repair had been effected. Saturday last she sighted the little schooner which yesterday arrived at St. Pierre, Miquelon, and reported having signaled La Gascogne.

The ship traveled 131 knots Feb. 8, and, for the fourth time, broke down the next day. The machinery was patched up, and the vessel managed to log 74 knots before the day was done. Sunday she added 150 knots to the list of her daily runs. On that day she sighted an American Line steamship bound to Philadelphia. She declined assistance, and had no other favor to ask of the American Liner except to be reported.

The ship lost one lifeboat, which was smashed during the cyclone.

Following are the daily runs:

	Knots.		Knots.
Jan. 26	429	Feb. 4	...
Jan. 27	407	Feb. 5	103
Jan. 28	380	Feb. 6	169
Jan. 29	66	Feb. 7	...
Jan. 30	215	Feb. 8	131
Jan. 31	235	Feb. 9	74
Feb. 1	280	Feb. 10	150
Feb. 2	196	Feb. 11	To port.
Feb. 3	...		

La Gascogne was showing three red lights on her foremast, indicating that she was in distress when first sighted by the Dalzell last night. The vessel came to anchor near the bar and will not attempt to come up to the city until to-day. She will reach her dock about 8 A. M. To guard against any further mishap two tugs chartered by the French Line will accompany the vessel up the river.

The passengers assert that they were kept in ignorance of the ship's position, and that they were not told the reasons of the many stoppages of the engines until land had been sighted. They said, however, that they had no complaints to make against the officers.

The ship was not iced up, and bore no outward sign of the troubles which she had met.

SEARCHING FOR THE BIG SHIP.

Trip Down the Harbor on the Dalzell, Which First Reached La Gascogne.

The tug Fred B. Dalzell left the Battery at 5:15. Quarantine was reached just as darkness was settling over Staten Island. At this time the Wilson Line steamer Francisco, from Hull, sheathed with ice, was just coming to an anchorage.

The New-York Times men hailed her and asked if she had spoken the Gascogne. "No," came the reply, "but we rescued the crew of the four-masted schooner George McFadden, Capt. Wallace, consisting of nine men, and we have them aboard now."

With a cheery "Good night" the nose of the Dalzell was pushed out into the Narrows.

When almost abreast of Sandy Hook the lights of a big ocean steamship were discerned, and the tug was quickly run alongside of her. She proved to be the tank steamer Washington, from Hamburg.

"Have you seen the French liner La Gascogne?" shouted The New-York Times men.

"Yes!" replied the officer on the bridge of the Washington. "We saw her about 3 o'clock this afternoon, disabled. She was about fifteen miles east of Fire Island, steaming slowly—not more than 3 or 7 knots an hour."

The Dalzell once more put her nose seaward. Off the Scotland lightship another steamship was discerned. The tug was run alongside of her and she proved to be the Anchor line steamer Bolivia, bound in from Glasgow.

The officer on the bridge of the Bolivia, in reply to questions, said:

"We sighted La Gascogne this afternoon a little east of Fire Island. She was proceeding slowly, and was apparently preparing to anchor. Her machinery is disabled."

The moon having risen and no sign of an incoming steamship being perceived on the horizon, the Dalzell was headed toward Fire Island. Sandy Hook Lightship was passed and soon left astern. Eight miles had been reeled off when the flare light of a pilot boat was seen blazing to the southward, an indication that she was signalling some incoming ship.

The Dalzell was steered in that direction, and it was not long before the lights of the big ocean steamship could be plainly seen, first with the aid of a night glass and then with the naked eye. Soon it was discovered that she was carying three red lights forward. Pretty soon her two funnels and her masts were plainly outlined against the moonlit horizon, and then no doubt existed that the vessel in the offing was the long-overdue Gascogne.

Then began a hotly-contested and pretty race to reach the side of the French steamer. There were other tugs making for La Gascogne, but the adroitness of Capt. Harry Denyse of the Dalzell carried her alongside the big ship first. While the other tugs went around the stern of the Frenchman and then beat up to her, Capt. Denyse of the Dalzell ran his craft directly across the bows of the big steamship and dropped alongside.

LA GASCOGNE'S PASSENGERS.

A Full List of Those Who Came Across on the French Liner.

Following is a complete list of passengers on La Gascogne:

First and Second Cabin.

Mr. Akerhell,
Mr. Adolph,
Miss Aurel,
Mrs. Bronsord,
Miss Boreel,
Mr. Buser,
Mr. Castro,
Mrs. Colsize,
Mr. and Mrs. Crozer and servant,
Mrs. Dumas,
Mr. Drevon,
Mrs. Fish,
Mr. Goodman,
Mr. and Mrs. Guttmann,
Mr. Harris,
Mrs. Hendercort,
Mrs. Hewes,
Mr. Jacquin,
Mr. Jacquet,
Mr. Konigstern,
Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lanahan,
Mr. Leon,
Mr. Litchenstein,
Mr. Matagrin,
Mr. Edgar Mix,
Mrs. Myer,
Mr. Philips,
Mr. Ravier,
Miss Riche and servant,
Mr. Ribon,
Mr. Sanches,
Mr. Swarz,
Miss Sumofska,
Miss Trelchler.

Steerage.

Mr. Andreiano,
Mr. Bernardon,
Mr. Bertolotti and brother,
Mrs. Bagatto,
Mr. Barthelot,
Miss Bella,
Mrs. Bernadon and child,
Mrs. Berotto,
Mr. Bilodeau,
Miss Bondi,
Mr. Biasi,
Mr. Biagi,
Mr. Bianchi,
Mr. and Mrs. Bianchi and two children,
Mr. and Mrs. Bonuficini,
Mr. Curto,
Mr. Caporale,
Mr. Comaili,
Mr. Cresto,
Mr. Croce,
Mr. Cugino,
Mr. and Mrs. Cruselar,
Mr. Daliscovich,
Mr. Dantoni,
Mr. Dali,
Mr. Danesi,
Mr. Erstello,
Mr. and Mrs. Emz,
Mrs. Fellin,
Miss Fiumento,
Mr. Fleuder,
Mr. Florio,
Mr. Francesconi and brother,
Mr. Gabrelli,
Mr. Gamerats,
Mr. and Mrs. Goetziger,
Mr. Grather,
Miss Griffoullere,
Mr. Guider,
Mr. Guiliani,
Mr. Haller,
Miss Hertli,
Mr. Hourscht,
Mr. Imbraino,
Mr. Kauffmann,
Mr. Lovrovich,
Mr. Lanciers,
Mr. Langlaise,
Mr. and Mrs. Lefebvre,
Mr. Leva,
Mr. Linderer,
Mr. Lowrince,
Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzoni,
Mr. Magnan,
Miss Masiera,
Mr. Merlini,
Miss Michelotti,
Mr. and Mrs. Miglietta and two children,
Mr. Nanzione,
Mr. Orso,
Mr. Ohlemutz,
Mr. Puima,
Mr. Parenti,
Mr. Paoli and child,
Mr. Recla,
Mr. and Mrs. Perolini,
Mr. and Mrs. Paissan,
Miss Piamet,
Miss Piller,
Miss Pulma,
Mr. and Mrs. Razzaniga,
Miss Rolleri,
Mr. Rossi,
Mr. Schneblen,
Mr. Scholer,
Miss Scuddellari,
Mrs. Scuddellari,
Mr. Stoffel,
Mr. Schilt,
Mr. Stroin,
Mr. and Strohmeir and child,
Mr. Tolli,
Mr. Tesagno and brother,
Mr. Vlague,
Mr. Vigni,
Mr. Valle,
Miss Wagner,
Mr. Wutgen,
Mr. Zadra,
Mr. Zavaroni,
Mrs. Zuber and four children.

SIGHTED FROM FIRE ISLAND.

First Indefinite Report Brought Crowds Around Bulletin Boards.

The first news of La Gascogne, after many weary days of anxious waiting, came yesterday afternoon in the shape of a bulletin from the marine observer at Fire Island forty-five miles out on the southern coast of Long Island. The bulletin said:

FIRE ISLAND, Feb. 11, 4:15 P. M.—Three

steamships were sighted at this hour off Forge. One of them is a French ship.

She is moving very slowly and will not reach Fire Island for a couple of hours. Forge is twenty miles east of here. No French liner is due to-day, except La Gascogne.

There were only a few lines of the bulletin, but hundreds of words could not have brought more thrilling news.

Was it La Gascogne? The bulletin was up in front of the newspaper offices in five minutes after it was received. The thousands who read it—and they gathered around The New-York Times's bulletin in eager crowds—asked themselves the question. Might it not, after all, be some other steamship? "Twenty miles is a good long distance to pick out a steamer, even through a glass," said one, "and the operator may be mistaken."

At 5 o'clock came another bulletin from the operator at Fire Island. It seemed to settle all doubts, and those who read it no longer felt any doubt that the disabled steamer just coming dimly into view of land was really the missing and long overdue La Gascogne. The second bulletin was as follows:

FIRE ISLAND, 5 P. M.—The French steamship at this hour was off Smith's Point, moving very slowly. She has signals, but we are unable to read them.

She will be off Fire Island in about four hours. There are two steamships south of Fire Island. One looks like an Anchor Liner, and the other a tank. No signals.

The French steamship has two stacks, red, with black tops.

This answers the description of La Gascogne.

A few minutes later came another bulletin from Fire Island, announcing positively that the disabled steamer was La Gascogne.

The next bulletin from Fire Island stated that the long-lost wanderer was passing the lighthouse. It was as follows:

FIRE ISLAND, 6:25 P. M.—La Gascogne is passing Fire Island now. She has three red lights on her foremast at the headlight. This indicates she is disabled.

The Fire Island observer also telegraphed that one of the steamers seen in company with the La Gascogne was the Anchor Line boat Bolivia. The other boat in the company of La Gascogne was the oil tank steamship Washington, from Rotterdam.

IN THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Relief from the Strain Caused Men to Give Way to Emotion.

The rapid dissemination of the news that La Gascogne had been sighted soon drew a small but intensely eager and excited throng to the general passenger offices of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, in Bowling Green.

Among the first to arrive was M. Riche, a wealthy phosphate merchant of Florida. His three daughters are on La Gascogne, and a week ago he came to New-York in a terrible condition of mind over the failure of the ship to arrive on time. M. Riche's wife is dead, and some time ago a daughter died in Paris. The three daughters on the ship were all that were left to him. He stopped at the Hotel Martin, and day by day he visited the steamship office, hoping, praying for news. For several days he had been nearly frantic with anxiety. He rushed into the offices of the French Line at 7 o'clock last night.

"For heaven's sake, is it true?" he gasped, tears choking his voice.

"It is true. La Gascogne has been sighted," said the clerk.

"Thank God!" cried the trembling M. Riche, sinking into a chair and covering his face with his hands. He wept, and his several friends who came with him wept, and they clung to each other and wrung each other's hands for joy.

Weeping grew contagious. There were a dozen women in the office, most of them Frenchwomen, and they all began to cry, and to chatter to one another between their sobs. Most of the men cried, too, and even the clerks—the staid, precise clerks, with pencils behind their ears—began to grow red around the eyes.

As for Agent Forget, he scurried this way and that, now sending a telegram, now receiving one, and he seemed almost beside himself with delight.

An old man came hesitatingly into the office. His face was spare, his shoulders stooped. There was a limp in his gait. He walked slowly to the counter, and leaned up against it, and looked wistfully at the clerk. He was mute with emotion. He had heard the good news, but it was a minute before he could sufficiently master his feelings to ask if La Gascogne was really saved.

"Is it true?" he asked, with a terrible look of dread and doubt in his eyes.

The clerk grasped the old man's hand and shook it.

"True, true—it's true!" he exclaimed. The old man threw up both hands.

"My daughter! She will come to me again!" he cried.

Some of those who went to the offices on Bowling Green had neither relatives nor friends on the belated steamer, and, if questioned, could scarce explain their interest. Others had wives, brothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, and friends aboard. Many did not wait to hear more than that the steamer was safe in port with all well on board before they rushed off to tell some one of the good news. Others remained to gossip a while and ascertain if possible what caused the delay. The agents, however, could tell them but little, only that they had heard La Gascogne had lost her steering gear.

The clerks and employes were kept busy sending telegrams and answering the telephone. The latter by this time had started up, and until 7 o'clock and after it never ceased. Despite the fact that the company had "Central" explain to all that called up that the ship was safe, and that all were well on board, and that the steamer was coming up the bay under her own steam, yet they were not satisfied with the news second handed—they insisted that they be given the company's office.

"Vive La Gascogne!"

"Vive le Commandant Baudelon!"

"Vive le Commandant Baudelon et le bon bateau La Gascogne!"

These were some of the cries and cheers that went up in the French Line office when the bulletin was received from Fire Island which settled beyond a doubt the fact that La Gascogne had been sighted.

By 8 o'clock the crowd thinned out, and, save a few newspaper men, the offices were deserted. The major portion of the clerks went home, glad to get a chance to rest.

A couple of clerks waited, however, until after 9 o'clock to answer the questions of a few belated ones who came to verify the good news and make sure that there was no mistake. The offices were closed at 9:30 o'clock.

Agent Forget left the offices shortly after 7 o'clock, and did not reappear there during the evening.

CROWDS AT THE PIER.

Hundreds of Inquirers Were Told the News of the Vessel's Arrival.

The French Line pier, at the foot of Morton Street, North River, was the main objective point last night of friends and relatives of those on La Gascogne. As soon as the news spread through the city that La Gascogne had been sighted off tre south coast of Long Island, the people began to go to the pier to make inquiries.

They straggled there from 6 o'clock until 10:30 P. M., singly and by twos and threes. As the pier was closed, there was no opportunity for the eager inquirers to congregate on it, and so there were none of the scenes and incidents which would have surely marked the assembling there of such excited and eager persons as came to ask about the overdue ship.

The little office at the front end of the dock, nearest to West Street, was kept open, and there all inquiries were answered. In little groups the people clustered there to receive the good news, and as soon as they received the tidings they went outside to talk it over.

Most of the women were French, and many tearful faces were pressed up to the open window at which the clerk was stationed. To all the same answer was given: "La Gascogne is safe. She has been sighted. All is well at last."

To all, the clerks gave out word that La Gascogne would be at her dock by 8 o'clock this morning.

There was little loitering outside the pier. The place was too cold, too sloppy, too dark and dreary, to serve as a gathering place, even for the happy friends and relatives of those on La Gascogne. At most there were never over half a dozen persons gathered at one time in front of the pier. The people came and went. By 10:30 there were no more inquiries, and the pier was closed for the night.

TUGS SENT TO ASSIST.

Agent Forget Dispatched Three to Help In the Cripple.

As soon as Augustin F. Forget, the agent of the French Line, received word that La Gascogne had three lights on her foremast, as signals that she needed tugs to tow her, he made preparations for sending them down for her relief. He telephoned to the pier of the line, foot of Morton Street, North River, and ordered Superintendent Charles G. West to send down three of the company's tugs.

In less than half an hour the three tugs were on their way to the lower bay. On one of them was Superintendent West. Accompanying the Superintendent was M. Riche of Florida, whose three daughters were on La Gascogne. Mr. Riche pleaded as a special favor to be allowed to go along, and he was permitted to do so.

There were several others on the tugs who had friends or relatives on the steamship.

The Chapman Wrecking Company sent down their wrecking steamer Hustler to assist in towing La Gascogne in from Fire Island.

NEWS RECEIVED BY MR. FORGET

He Could Not Believe at First that La Gascogne Was Really Safe.

It was 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Agent Forget of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique first received word of the probable sighting of La Gascogne. There were about twenty persons in the office in Bowling Green at the time and most of them were friends and relatives of those on board the missing vessel.

A representative of the United Press took the first bulletin, as soon as it was received from Fire Island, and carried it to Mr. Forget's office. Mr. Forget was in the inner office. He was tired out with anxiety and watching.

"I should like to see Mr. Forget," said the young man with the bulletin.

"He's busy. There's nothing new," was the clerk's stereotyped response.

"Any news from La Gascogne?" asked the young man.

"None," said the clerk sadly.

"Well, you tell Mr. Forget I've got some news from La Gascogne," said the bearer of the bulletin.

In went the clerk, and in a second out sprang Mr. Forget, his cheeks flushed, his eyes sparkling with excitement.

"What! news of La Gascogne?" he repeated, as if incredulous.

The bulletin was read to him. He announced the news in an excited voice to the clerks. The clerks fairly yelled it to the friends and relatives gathered in the office. In a moment the whole office was in a state of great excitement. There were several women waiting for news of La Gascogne. Several of them had spent six hours a day in the office for the past week. One of the women jumped up, gave a cry of joy, and then gave way to a flood of tears. There were a number of affecting scenes.

But still Agent Forget was not quite sure La Gascogne was safe. He prudently doubted, and said the disabled stranger might be one of the Fabre Line. He hurriedly dispatched a messenger to the office of the Fabre Line. Back came the messenger with word that none of the Fabre Line boats was due. Then Agent Forget's face took on a look of most profound pleasure, and he said: "Ah! now I am sure it is La Gascogne. Good boat! Good Captain! I knew in my heart they would reach port. This is the best news I have received in many long, long days."

NEWS IN ROUNDABOUT WAY.

A Cable from St. Pierre Brought Hope to Mr. Forget.

Before even the first of the bulletins reached him from Fire Island yesterday, Agent Forget of the French Line had received a cable from St. Pierre, Miquelon, on the Newfoundland Banks, which had started hope in his breast that La Gascogne was all right.

The cable was received at the Maritime Exchange in this city, and was forwarded thence to Mr. Forget's office.

It stated that an American schooner which had arrived at St. Pierre had reported that on last Saturday she sighted a large French steamship about forty-five miles south of St. Pierre. The big steamer was proceeding west very slowly.

POMMERY
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Conveyed by the United Press to the President and Public Departments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—No news bulletin for many years has proved such tidings of great gladness as that received by the United Press this afternoon conveying the fact of the arrival in safe haven of the French liner La Gascogne.

The cheering intelligence was quickly conveyed by the United Press to President Cleveland and the different public departments, and appreciating the universal suspense felt over the unprecedented delay of the great liner, all the prominent hotels were also advised by the United Press of the welcome news which, to each and every one informed, was a source of sincere and heartfelt happiness.

The bulletin in front of The Post newspaper building acted like a charm on the feelings of the throngs who read the news, and many were the thanks, in numerous cases tearfully expressed, that the dismal forebodings of the last few days as to the fate of the magnificent steamship and her charge of human lives had been dispelled.

From the lowest to the highest, congratulations were mutually expressed that the dire probability of another terrible Atlantic Ocean tragedy no longer existed. Within the past three days inquiries at the United Press office in this city for news about La Gascogne have been very constant, and the sorrowful demeanor of the inquiries attested strongly the absorbing general interest felt in the capital city over the missing ocean liner. The news of her sailing into port acted like magic on the entire community, and every one feels as if relieved from a distressful load of anxiety.

FLASHED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Hearts Everywhere Gladdened by News of La Gascogne's Safety.

The news that La Gascogne had been sighted was flashed over the telegraph wires to all parts of the country. An hour after the second bulletin was received, Agent Forget began to get congratulatory telegrams from Philadelphia, Chicago, and other points. Following were some of the telegrams that poured into the office on Bowling Green:

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.
Philadelphia delighted with glad tidings. All rejoice. J. P. MORRIS.

Syracuse, Feb. 11.
Vive La Gascogne! Accept congratulations. Dr. P. J. GIBBONS.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Feb. 11.
Thanks to your kindness. We rejoice for our friends. M. P. MYERS.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 11.
I am delighted to learn of the safe arrival of the Gascogne. Please give my compliments to the Captain. MICHAEL DOYLE.

The last two of the above telegrams were in answer to telegrams from Agent Forget. The latter sent out about 500 telegrams to points all over the country, to friends and relatives of those on La Gascogne, announcing the sighting of that ship. The addresses had been left with him by anxious inquirers, with requests to let them know the minute definite news was received. These requests had been made personally and by mail and telegraph.

Among those who personally called at the office of the company on Bowling Green after the bulletins came from Fire Island was E. C. Brossard of Fayetteville, whose sister is on La Gascogne. Another was Mr. Dumas of Durham, N. C., whose wife is on board. W. W. Mix of this city, whose brother is on the ship, was another who called. John N. Christie of 343 Broadway was an inquirer, as was M. A. Connell of Quebec.

DURING THE LONG DELAY.

Many Theories Advanced to Account for the Vessel's Non-Appearance.

The delay of La Gascogne caused a great deal of apprehension, not only to the owners of the vessel, but to all those who had relatives or friends on board her.

The alarm increased as day after day passed without bringing any tidings of the over-due ship. Many persons began to call at the company's office to make inquiries, and telegrams asking for information began to pour in from distant towns.

Not content with seeking information at the steamship offices, a great many persons hung about the Ship News office at Battery Park and other places where marine intelligence is received.

Those who were familiar with the vessel's construction, and knew her seaworthiness, were slow to lose hope that she would reach port ultimately with her passengers and crew safe. Even such persons, however, could but feel anxious as they awaited her coming day by day.

The arrival of every other ship that had crossed or traversed the route usually followed by La Gascogne was eagerly awaited. The ships that have come in since the storm began brought only discouraging news.

They crept into port covered with ice and having everywhere signs of their battles with Atlantic storms. Not only did they fail to bring news of the wandering Gascogne, but their commanders had stories to tell of high seas, boisterous winds, and intense cold.

Such were the reports brought by the Cunarder Umbria, the Red Star liner Rhynland, and the Atlantic transport freighter Manitoba, that reached port Sunday. La Gascogne's sister ship, La Normandie, that came yesterday, brought no better news.

Augustin F. Forget, agent of the French Line, stoutly maintained his confidence in La Gascogne's safety. Something of his hopefulness was imparted to those who made anxious inquiries at the offices in Bowling Green. The offices during the last few days, in fact, have been transformed into a bureau of inquiry.

Rates for reinsuring went up rapidly. There was no end of theories advanced to account for La Gascogne's delay.

She left Havre Jan. 26, under command of Capt. Bandelon, a French naval officer, having on board 30 first cabin passengers, 14 second cabin passengers, and 118 passengers in the steerage. She should have arrived a week ago Sunday, though, owing to the stormy weather, it was not really expected that she would get in before Monday.

Little anxiety was felt until Wednesday. Then a good deal of anxiety began to be manifested. Mr. Forget said the ship had encountered head winds that had delayed her, or that some part of her machinery had broken. The fact that much of the machinery was new and had not been fairly tested gave weight to the latter theory. The gales that were known to be raging on the Atlantic made the first theory plausible. Mr. Forget thought that an ordinary break in the machinery could be repaired at sea.

Mr. Forget concluded later that there had been a break in the machinery too serious to be repaired at sea, and that La Gascogne had been towed to the Azores or some other port.

The belated White Star steamship Teutonic was sighted outside the Hook Friday night, and came into the harbor Saturday morning. Her arrival had been eagerly awaited, and there was much disappointment when it was learned that she had not sighted La Gascogne. Her report that she had been delayed by storms, however, was reassuring, as it strengthened the belief that, after all, La Gascogne was only detained by the northwest winds.

Local Weather Forecaster Dunn was among the last to maintain that the delay could be attributed directly to stormy weather. He took his weather charts to the office of the French Line Saturday and explained to Mr. Forget that La Gascogne must have encountered three gales at least since Jan. 26, when she left port.

Others thought, as Mr. Dunn did also, that La Gascogne might have so nearly used up her coal as to be obliged to reduce her speed.

These theories seemed hardly tenable yesterday morning, when La Gascogne was overdue more than a week and no news of her had come.

Mr. Forget had been confident that La Normandie would at least bring some information, but those on board La Normandie did not even know that La Gascogne had not reached this port until they were told by the pilot who was taken on board.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

New Machinery in La Gascogne Increased Her Speed.

La Gascogne resembles in design and construction La Champagne, La Bourgogne, and La Bretagne. She is a screw steamship of 7,290 tons, and was launched in 1886. The hull is of steel, and is divided by eleven water-tight compartments.

As first constructed, La Gascogne was fitted with four masts, and was square-rigged forward. She was overhauled recently and was altered to a two-masted schooner rig. The height and diameter of her funnels were increased. This was one of the more notable changes in her outward appearance. The work of refitting La Gascogne was done in the shipbuilding yards at St. Nazaire. She was also given new engines and boilers, by which her speed was considerably increased.

She has been expected to arrive on Sundays since she was overhauled, instead of arriving on Mondays, as formerly.

Her first voyage westward after the repairs had been made was begun Dec. 3. Her voyage then took eight days. Her commander explained, however, that the machinery worked well and gave the vessel greatly increased headway. That the voyage took longer than had been expected he attributed to the stormy weather.

La Gascogne, on her return voyage, confirmed this statement, as the ship reached Havre nearly thirty hours ahead of her old-time voyages.

The ship is 480 feet in length and has a beam of 52 feet 3 inches.

FORMER PERILS OF LA GASCOGNE

She Ran on a Rock in 1890 and Was in a Hurricane in 1891.

La Gascogne has met with two adventures at least, before this one, that became memorable in her history. She had a narrow escape from being wrecked by striking on a rock and a trying experience with a northwester that lasted four days.

La Gascogne was in serious peril Sunday, May 25, 1890, when on her way from New-York to Havre, and was saved only by the cool and prompt action of Capt. Santelli.

There was a thick fog, and La Gascogne was steaming along at greatly reduced speed. It had been impossible, owing to the continual fogs, to make reckonings for three days, and Capt. Santelli, who was anxious for the ship's safety, was on the bridge, keeping a sharp lookout. The fog lifted suddenly, and directly in the ship's course a rock was seen jutting up.

Capt. Santelli saw it first, and sprang to the electric dial communicating with the engine room, and ordered the engineer to reverse the engines. The ship's helm was put hard aport at the same time. The rock was not many yards ahead when it was seen. A direct collision was avoided. La Gascogne sheered off, but grazed the rock, and a rent was torn in her side.

She succeeded in backing off, and, after the cargo had been shifted, so as to keep the hole in her side above the water line, she proceeded on her way, and reached Havre the next day.

La Gascogne carried on that voyage 444 passengers. They were so grateful to Capt. Santelli that they presented a testimonial to him when the ship reached Havre, eulogizing him for his conduct.

But for the momentary lifting of the fog and Capt. Santelli's coolness, La Gascogne would certainly have been wrecked.

The rock that tore La Gascogne's side was off the Scilly Islands, and is known as Bishop's Island.

A few years before the steamship Schiller was wrecked there, and many of her passengers were drowned.

Capt. Santelli was greatly annoyed at the time because he had been so far wrong in computing the ship's course. He declared that owing to the fog he had been keeping La Gascogne two points further away from Bishop's Island than usual. He attributed the ship's deviation from her course to some powerful current that she chanced to encounter that bore her down on the rock during the fog.

La Gascogne once before had a mighty struggle with a storm.

She came into New-York Oct. 26, 1891, twenty-four hours late, after having passed through a hurricane that lasted four days.

La Gascogne encountered the gale when two days out from Havre. The wind was terrific, and the spray from the waves washed her smokestacks. The hatches were doubly battened.

The passengers were locked in the cabins. Many of them became terror-stricken, and one steerage passenger died as a result of fright. Several persons were thrown down by the pitching of the ship and were severely bruised. There were in all 920 passengers on the ship.

La Gascogne weathered the gale without injury. The fact that she came through the storm so well was considered a proof of her great stanchness.

The ship met with another adventure May 4, 1893, when she ran aground at noon, during a fog, below the Southwest Spit. She had left New-York early that morning. No serious result followed, as she only poked her nose in the soft mud. She was floated again without much trouble.

ONE THING IS SETTLED.

It Is Well Worth Knowing Now that Grip Is Striking Down Feeble People.

The economy of a nation is disturbed when great amounts of money are hoarded instead of being kept in free circulation. The economy of the human body suffers when the blood is stored up in certain organs, while others have scarcely enough to live on. This hoarding of blood is called congestion and it is one of the dangers of the present outbreak of grip. It affects the lungs, stomach, and bowels.

Congestion unrelieved becomes inflammation, and every intelligent person knows what that means when the centres of life are affected. That growing soreness across the chest, that painful sense of fullness in the head, are signs that the grip has laid its clutches upon you.

"Please send me six bottles of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey," writes Mr. E. Alexander of Malvern, Iowa, "it is the best medicine for the grip, and we must have it."

Congested organs are relieved of their surplus blood, the circulation is equalized, the appetite sharpened, and the digestion improved, by this wholesome and helpful stimulant. That explains its unbroken success in cases of grip.

Nothing which does less will ward off the grip, and no product of mortal skill can do more. Subjected to the stern test of experience, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has established itself firmly in the esteem of physicians and laymen, feeling its strengthening influence, wonder what they would do without it in these bleak Winter days when grip is in the air.

Nobody need try to do without it, for grocers and druggists always have it in stock, knowing that confidence in its usefulness has bred a steady demand for it. Doctors differ as to the final effect of certain remedies. There are only a few, the value of which is beyond dispute. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is among them.

LA NORMANDIE HAD A ROUGH TRIP

The Vessel Not Damaged in Any Way and Made Good Time.

La Normandie of the French Line arrived here yesterday morning. It was thought that she might bring tidings of La Gascogne, but she had none, and her officers expressed surprise and apprehension when told of La Gascogne's delay in arriving. As she came over the same course that La Gascogne would have taken had nothing happened to her, the fact that she had not sighted her was taken as proving that La Gascogne, if heard from at all, would be heard from at some point off toward the south.

La Normandie left Havre Feb. 2, with fifty-seven cabin and ninety-seven steerage passengers. She had to contend with heavy seas from the time she started.

When three days out she encountered heavy gales from south to northeast, accompanied by heavy seas, snow, and fog.

La Normandie left Quarantine at 9:26 yesterday morning, and got along all right coming up the stream amid the ice floes, until she attempted to steer toward her pier at the foot of Morton Street. The tide at the time—it was 10:40 o'clock then—was a strong flood, and the steamship was carried beyond the line of her pier. The ice was piled up against her so steadily that she had to cast out an anchor. Then several tugs got about her, and after a great effort they were able to get her to the dock.

The ship's trip was considered a good one for this season of the year. In fact, she received none of the buffeting which the Teutonic or the Umbria experienced. There was little ice on her side.

La Normandie's daily runs were 334 miles, 401, 408, 405, 382, 380, 370, and 322. She will be got ready to sail back to-day or Wednesday, taking the trip scheduled for La Gascogne.

The trip nearly exhausted Capt. Poirot. For three days he did not go to bed, but kept his place on the bridge almost continuously. When he did go below, it was only to get a bite to eat or a wink of sleep.

"We left Havre on Feb. 2," he said, "before it was known that La Gascogne was overdue. Of course, we saw nothing of her, but I and my officers think that she is still afloat somewhere.

"La Gascogne is a stanch ship and her Captain an excellent seaman. Without doubt some accident has happened to her shaft. In that event she may be drifting helplessly, or she may be in tow.

"Our own trip was a rough one, but there was no danger. From Feb. 2 to Feb. 5 the gales were from the east. Then the wind slackened some, but the sea was very heavy. When we reached the Banks the wind veered around through the south to the west, and kicked up a head sea.

"It was very foggy and snowed continually. When we got here we met much ice. Nevertheless, we are not overdue, but made out passage in eight days."

ON THE ROAD to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, wifehood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nervine that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbance, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, falling of the womb, ulceration, irregularities and kindred maladies.

MRS. CAMFIELD.

MRS. FRANK CAMFIELD, of *East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb — inflammatory and bearing-down sensations and the doctors all said, they could not cure me. Twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription has cured me."

TESTIFIED AGAINST HIS BROTHER

Adry Hayward Tells the Story of the Murder of Miss Ging—A Dramatic Scene in a Courtroom.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—Adry Hayward to-day testified against his brother Harry, charged with having instigated the murder of Miss Ging in order to secure the insurance on her life. The story of Adry Hayward was a revelation only as to detail, for it was merely another chapter of the story told by Claus Blixt, the actual murderer. Through all the recital the witness shed no tears. His voice quavered several times as though about to break, but he maintained his composure throughout and fascinated the crowd assembled in that cramped room. Everything was fitted in with Blixt's story in the most exact manner.

The witness related his knowledge of the final plan of Hayward to kill Miss Ging. He described his efforts to break up the plot, and his threats of exposure. The story of how Harry attacked him in the office at the Oneida Block was retold. Then came the story of the murder—Harry's caution to his brother not to "be out to-night—something may happen." Then came the crime itself, and Harry's arrival at his brother's flat. Adry went with him, at his request, and they sat together in Harry's room while the younger man cleaned his revolver. It was then that Harry walked across to Adry, and, stooping over, with the motion of picking up something from the floor, said, in a loud whisper: "It was just like picking up money." After that Harry lay down on the lounge in his brother's room. Adry covered him with an overcoat, and he slept there until morning, when the news of the crime was being shouted on every street corner, and the sleeping man awoke to ask for a newspaper.

Adry's description of the manner in which Harry acted when Adry had told him that he would hang if he persisted in his thought of killing the girl, was intensely dramatic. Adry got down from the stand, stepped to the attorney's table, and, stooping and clenching his fingers like claws, said:

"He came to me where I sat and clutched me around my throat, and touched my hair. He said: 'Don't you say that again. If you do, I'll kill you!' His face turned dark, and I thought at the time that through his extreme anger he was out of his mind. I told him calmly enough that I was 'cinched.' That's the very word I used. I wanted him to understand that I had told some one else about it, and it was 'cinched.'"

Harry's face was fairly livid as Adry spoke, and his keeper kept the closest watch over him. As soon as possible the court ordered Adry back into his seat, and the strain was over.

After the courtroom was cleared late this afternoon the jury inspected the buggy in which Miss Ging rode to her death, and there was a series of living pictures introduced for the purpose of showing the improbability of Blixt's story as to how the murder was really committed and the body thrown out of the buggy. Before being taken to the courtroom, Deputy Sheriff Sirois searched Harry thoroughly, saying that he had orders from the County Attorney's Office to look out for a weapon. Harry told the fact at the afternoon session as a piece of news.

There was an affecting scene after the noon adjournment. Hardly had the crowd begun to push toward the door than Adry Hayward, fresh from the stand, pushed his way to his mother's side. Mrs. Hayward turned, and the tears sprung to her eyes as she leaned forward into Adry's arms. Tenderly the son kissed his mother, who sobbed out: "Adry, Adry, how could you? How could you do it?" referring to the testimony he had just placed on record against his brother.

Adry was visibly affected, and placing his hand to his eyes, one arm encircling his mother's form, replied: "I had to, mother; it was my duty." Then placing his hand caressingly upon her shoulder, he endeavored to comfort her.

Harry, who had stood by during this affecting scene, stepped forward and pushed Adry's hand from the mother's shoulder, exclaiming: "Don't, Adry; can't you see you are exciting her?" Adry fell back and Mrs. Hayward stood sobbing for a while in Harry's arms. Her sister advanced and led her from the room.

LUMBER SHIP IS STILL MISSING

The City of St. Augustine, from Jacksonville to This Port, Now Eight Days Overdue.

The steamship City of St. Augustine, of which Capt. Gaskill is master, sailed from Jacksonville, Fla., for New-York on Jan. 30 laden with yellow pine.

Her trips have usually been made in four or five days, but as she has not been heard from since she cleared it is feared that she has been lost.

The high winds and heavy seas that have existed all over the North Atlantic have made themselves felt all along the Southern coast, and it is thought that the City of St. Augustine was overtaken by, or ran into, one of the terrific storm that have prevailed of late and foundered.

She has been given up as lost by her agents in Jacksonville, and her owner, Warren Ray of this city, expresses much anxiety for her safety. She is now eight days overdue, and in shipping circles in this city it is said that she has but a slight chance of being heard from again.

The City of St. Augustine is a wooden screw boat, built at Wilmington, Del., in 1890. Her gross tonnage is 563.66; length, 163 feet; breadth, 36 feet, and depth, 12.6 feet.

She was especially fitted up for the trade in which she has been engaged, and has always been handled in this city by Mr. Ray.

TOLD HER STORY TO THE QUEEN.

Miss Boecker, One of the Elbe Survivors, at Osborne.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—An inquest was held at Harwich to-day upon the body of a man who is supposed to have been the physician of the Elbe. When the body was picked up it had a life buoy attached to it, and upon the clothing were the initials "H. G."

Miss Anna Boecker, the only woman saved from the Elbe, was received at Osborne this morning by the ex-Empress Frederick, who conversed with the young woman for some time.

Miss Boecker was introduced to the Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. All listened with deep interest to her narrative of the wreck of the Elbe. At the Queen's request, she wrote her name in her Majesty's autograph book. After leaving Osborne she received a souvenir from the Empress Frederick.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. James Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, said, in reply to a question, that the Government had no intention of placing a lightship or buoy upon the spot where the Elbe went down. The sunken wreck, he said, was nearer to Holland than England, and if the spot was to be marked the work should be done by the Netherlands Government.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

FOR RELIEF FROM BRONCHITIS AND
Catarrh
call or address for information and testimonials
SHEPARD HEALTH INSTITUTE,
Specialists on Nose, Throat, and Lungs,
Madison Av., cor. 27th St., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.
Cut this out; it may not appear again.

MERRYMAKERS IN THE GARDEN

Annual Ball of the Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie—Two Bands of Music for the Dancers and the Crowd.

The French Ball took place last night at the Madison Square Garden. It maintained the reputation the Cercle Français de L'Harmonie established years ago.

The Garden was handsomely decorated with set pieces of flowers, streamers, and flags. The bands were placed on the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Street sides of the building, one conducted by Max Schwab and the other, the Seventh Regiment, by W. B. Rogers.

The floor was divided into two rooms, the larger of which was used for the dancing and the smaller as a wine room. The merry-makers began to arrive at 10:30, and by midnight the ball was all that its most ardent devotee could wish for it. Fun and frolic went hand in hand with good nature and jollity, infecting every one in the immense crowd who danced or tried to dance.

The dancers were costumed in garbs such as are worn by all known peoples and some that are read of in fairy tales. There were Kings, Queens, peasants, members of the nobility, sailors, and soldiers elbowing and embracing each other in the most democratic manner. Fairies danced with gentlemen in waiting, and then there were angels and cherubs upon the arms of fantastics without name and whom it would be impossible to describe. There was fun aplenty and all in the big Garden appeared to have a merry time.

On the Committee of Arrangements were G. Dorval, President; E. F. Poix, Vice President; H. Tissot, Treasurer; Joseph Weill, Secretary; G. Bunout, E. Flauraud, Charles L. Kaufman, A. H. Louis, J. Weber, B. Weill, and Jules Dardonville.

The Reception Committee included George Bardin, A. Boll, J. M. Bertrand, J. Bernadat, C. M. Boland, N. Chapuis, V. Fortwengler, L. H. Franchi, A. Gallier, J. Gruet, S. Geismar, C. Gousset, A. Hirtzler, T. Kick, J. E. Ludin, M. Mannberger, F. Oppenheim, Emile Perrière, E. A. Ramel, Jules Réhaut, M. Rolland, L. Risse, C. R. Ruegger, G. Silva, George Schmitt, L. Thompson, Charles Tacot, L. De Venoge, George Verhaeren, and Xavier Wertz.

The Press Reception Committee included J. Dardonville, H. Tissot, and L. Rossignot.

Charles L. Kaufman was floor manager, and his assistants were Albert Baer, A. Bertrand, E. C. Blanc, A. Destourdeur, J. M. Dubois, E. Moneuse, Jules Peck, Jules Weber, and Benoit Weill.

DROWNED HERSELF AND CHILDREN

A Mother Plunges to Death with Her Son and Daughter.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Amelia Seibert, carrying her son, William Albert, nine months old, and dragging along her daughter, Marie Elizabeth, five years old, plunged to death in the Ohio River near her home at Coraopolis, about noon to-day. The three bodies were recovered shortly after.

The woman was the wife of William Seibert, a contractor and coal dealer of Coraopolis. She was thirty-four years old, and had but the two children which she took with her to her watery grave. Mrs. Seibert is supposed to have been insane. She was a mild-mannered, motherly woman of nervous temperament. She was devoted to her husband and children.

Last Friday the home of Mrs. Seibert's brother-in-law was destroyed by fire. She brooded over this, and to-day had her brother-in-law and his family come to her house to live. Shortly before noon to-day Mrs. Seibert abandoned her work and started toward the river with her children. James Noss was on the opposite side of the river bank, and saw the woman hurry along the stream to the open place where she plunged in. He saw the little girl pull away from the water and endeavor to escape, but in vain. A search for the bodies was instituted, and the mother was found with her baby locked in her arms, while with her left hand she held the right hand of her little girl. Suicide while insane was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.—The wholesale grocery of George W. Stout was destroyed by fire this afternoon; loss, $115,000.

Latest Arrival.

SS Hildebrand, Crimp, Para, via Barbados—to W. D. Munson. Anchored in Quarantine.

BABY HUMORS
Instantly Relieved
And Speedily Cured by
Cuticura
WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching and burning skin and scalp diseases, after all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

COLONIAL WARS DINNER

Third Annual Banquet of the Society at the Waldorf.

THE LOUISBOURG FLAG PRESENTED

Speeches by J. Hooker Hamersley, Governor General De Peyster, the Rev. Dr. Greer, Elihu Root, and Others.

The third annual dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of New-York was given in the ballroom of the Waldorf last night. The dinner was in celebration of the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, which, in reality, fell on Feb. 10, but which the patriotic and churchgoing descendants of Colonial ancestors saw fit to celebrate on the second instead of the first day of the week.

Nothing could better attest to the prosperity, the growth of the society, and the fine appearance of its members than a glance over the banquet hall when cigars and coffee were reached. There was the guests' table, across the west end of the room, at which sat men whose fame is not confined merely to New-York. Then there were a score of small tables about the room, a bout each of which were half a dozen or more citizens whose claim to the title "American" was undoubted. Nearly

Colonial Society Punch Bowl.

very one present wore the insignia of the order on his breast or suspended by a red ribbon from the neck.

At the table of honor were Frederick J. de Peyster, Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars; George A. Morrison, President of St. Andrew's Society; Edward J. King, President of St. Nicholas Society; Warner Van Orden, President of the Holland Society; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Elihu Root, President of the New-England Society; Gen. E. Burd Grubb, James R. Sheffield, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Charles R. Miller, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Gen. James M. Varnum, Gen. Walter Wyman, Dr. Hamilton, John R. Abney, Howland Pell, Banyer Clarkson, Arthur F. Bowers, and J. Hooker Hamersley.

At the other tables were Frederick Gallatin, G. P. Cammann, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Lyman Short, R. H. Gallatin, C. Morrison, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Philip Livingston, William M. Horner, M. L. Delafield, G. R. Gibson, B. Clarkson, Frederick H. Betts, F. D. Thompson, W. F. Wainwright, Jr., G. Schieffelin, H. G. Trevor, J. F. Ruggles, H. C. Swords, George G. De Witt.

C. H. Murray, W. L. Skidmore, C. S. Van Rensselaer, G. S. Green, Jr., E. Schieffelin, H. P. Stokes, S. R. Betts, J. G. Wilson, F. Clarkson, J. S. Stokes, J. C. Walbridge, J. Van R. Hoff, S Green, I. Meyer, T. M. Bantee, E. F. Hyde, F. E. Hyde, A. Brown, David Lapsley, W. G. Dominick, W. H. Folsom, Thomas G. Field, T. S. Van Valkenburgh.

A. B. Valentine, R. D. Benedict, Dr. J. C. Minor, J. C. Minor, Jr., G. D. Farrar, C. F. Bassett, H. C. Hurlburt, J. H. Townsend, W. P. Thompson, L. Spencer, Madison Grant, John Converse, H. B. Thompkins, Myles Standish, Dr. C. S. Ward, C. W. Cass, H. B. Reed, W. C. Howard, H. P. Halsey, W. H. Russell, H. R. Price, George D. Terry, W. W. Gilfillian, L. M. Norwood, G. G. Shelton, G. W. Olney, W. A. Shelton, F. M. Avery, J. T. Sill, Gen. A. C. Barnes, M. P. Ferris, S. V. Constant, C. P. Britton, J. H. Hoadley, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, the Rev. B. E. Backus, W. M. Grinnell, A. Gerry, E. L. Norton, Charles H. Pond, L. Brown, G. H. Ford, S. B. Donner, E. Underhill, P. S. Babcock, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, G. D. Hartley, E. M. Downes, A. Blankey, E. S. Fitch, J. G. Marshall, the Rev. T. B.

Colonial Society Punch Bowl.

Oliver, J. H. Washburn, P. G. Thebaud, Douglas Merritt, Ludlow Ogden, Robert E. Booraem, and F. E. Underhill.

This was the menu:

Huitres.
Creme de Carrottes.
Perches Sautées, Menniere.
Salade de Cucumbres.
Timbales à la Reine.
Mignons d'Agneau, Puree de Maesans.
Haricot Verts.
Asperges, Sauce Hollandaise.
Punch Bellevue.
Pigeons en Casserote, Salade de Saison.
Glacés de Fantaise.
Petites Poures.

Fruits. Dessert.

Café.

The order of exercises was as follows:

Salute to the society's colors and presentation of Louisbourg Flag.
Opening address.

1. The United States of America. "Our country's welfare is our first concern, and who proves that best, best proves his duty."—Havard. Frederick J. de Puyster. Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars.
2. The Colony of New-York at the Treaty of Paris in 1763. "Think of your ancestors and of posterity."—Tacitus. Edward J. King.
3. The Towne of Neeuw Amsterdam and City of New-York. "Titles are marks of honest men, and wise."—Young. Edward J. King.
4. The Church and the State. "He who maintains his country's laws alone is great."—Sir A. Hunt. "Religion crowns the statesman and the man—sole source of public and of private peace."—Dr. Young. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York.
5. Our Guests and Sister Historical Societies. "It is, indeed, a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors."—Plutarch. George Austin Morrison, President of St. Andrew's Society.
6. Our New-England Colonial Ancestors.

Then none was for a party,
Then all were for the State,
Then the great men helped the poor,
And the poor men loved the great,
Then lands were fairly portioned,
Then spoils were fairly sold,
The Romans were like brothers,
In the brave old days of old.—Macaulay.

Elihu Root, President of the New-England Society.

7. Our Dutch Colonial Ancestors. "It was inevitable that a race invigorated by the ocean, cradled to freedom by conflicts with its power, and hardened almost to invincibility by struggle against human despotism, should be foremost among the nations in the development of political, religious, and commercial freedom."—Motley. Warner Van Norden, President of the Holland Society.
8. The Colonial Spirit in Civic Life.

But the age of virtuous politics is past,
And we are deep in that of cold pretense,
Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,
And we too wise to trust them.—Cowper.

The Hon. James R. Sheffield.

Before the speechmaking began, a committee, composed of J. Hooker Hamersley, Banyer Clarkson, and F. Valentine, brought from an adjoining room a fac simile of the famous Louisbourg flag. When members and guests had lighted the Indian clay pipes that had been passed around, the presentation address was made by Mr. Hamersley. He said:

The committee is kind enough to regard me as the proposer of the resolution to have this flag made, and I have been requested to say a few words in presenting it to the society.

This is an exact copy of the original flag which was borne at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745 in the expedition under Sir William Pepperell. It was presented to the New-York Historical Society by John Stark of New-Hampshire, and is undoubtedly the oldest original battle flag actually carried in any siege in America. The New-York Historical Society permitted us to have this copy made.

The design seems to have been taken from the English half penny of 1745, which was then in circulation in the Colonies. One of the half pennies of that very year (the year of the siege of Louisbourg) I hold in my hand, and take pleasure in presenting it also to the society. We find upon this coin the sitting figure of Britannia; a shied with the same device rests by her side, and she holds in her hand exactly the same long trident, denoting that Britannia rules the waves. I notice that the artist has added a helmet to Britannia. Perhaps the people of Louisburg were like the present people of Brooklyn, and the artist wished to protect her graceful head from articles of household crockery, such as the strikers recently threw at our gallant National Guard in the city across the bridge.

Of course, you all know the story of Sir William Pepperell and Louisbourg—strength of the fortress, the seige, the attack, the defense, the capture. I will not detain you with details, fearing that you might say to me as the small boy said to his mother, who was reading him the account of David and Goliah: "Go on, mother," said he. "Skip that part. I want to know which licked."

Well, as you all know, our ancestors licked, and that is the reason we have this flag here to-night. I once heard of two girls who were kissing each other, and they said that they were following the Golden Rule, because they were doing to others as they wished men to do to them. I approve the Golden Rule; I approve of doing to others as we would that they should do to us. I approve of honoring our ancestors, because we all hope that some day we shall be ancestors ourselves.

We who are here to-night cannot all claim to be battle-scarred veterans, but judging from the appearance of the tables, no one will deny that we are bottle-scarred. Only the difference of one letter, but what is a little thing like that to a Colonial warrior.

The siege of Louisbourg was one of the most brilliant military achievements in American history, and was also an important event in determining whether the English or French race should gain the mastery in this country.

The same old question of two parties. The French thought they were entitled to rule, and the English thought they were.

It reminds me of the story of the colored preacher. He said:

"Bredren, dere always has been two parties. You remember last year in dis church, some folks were in favor er Massa Brown, and dey called demselves 'De Browns.' Some were against Massa Brown, and dey were called 'De Anti-Browns.' So bofore de war dere were de 'slavery people' and de 'anti-slavery people,' and so, bredren, it has been from de beginning ob de world. In de time of Noah dere were de 'Deluvians' and de 'Anti-Deluvians.'"

So, gentlemen, in the time of Pepperell, there were the "French" and the "Anti-French," and, fortunately for us, we were the "Anti-French." Yes, the Anglo-Saxon won, as he usually does when opposed to any other race. The Anglo-Saxon rules the world to-day, and will rule it forever.

At the time of the siege of Louisbourg, a strong religious sentiment pervaded the colonies. In this spirit Sir William Pepperell undertook the expedition, and in this spirit adopted as his motto, "nil desperandum Christo duce." Truly a noble motto for us, his descendants!

Picture to yourself the scene—that old flag waving in the thickest of the fight. Had it the power of speech, it would tell us, as history does, how on that bright day in June the army marched into "the fortress at the southwest gate, * * * paraded in a line between the cazmates in front of the French troops * * * drawn up * * * to receive them." How "salutations were exchanged and formal possession taken." Yes, that old flag was an eye witness of the surrender of Louisbourg.

And now, in presenting this to the society, in behalf of the committee, I would say, guard it, cherish it, and may it be to us an incentive forever to perform deeds worthy of our ancestors and of the colonial warriors.

After the presentation of the flag the massive silver punch bowl, said to be the finest and most costly one in the country, was placed on the table in front of Governor-General de Peyster.

In a speech that indicated exceptional familiarity with historical data of the pre-Revolutionary era, Governor-General de Peyster opened the post-prandial exercises. His remarks were followed with close attention, even by a small group of women who were half hidden in a rear gallery by curtains.

He reviewed at some length the history and objects of the society, and continued:

We have to-night over 1,000 members. Three years ago there was one State society; to-night there are twelve, and eight more are being organized. The success of our society is easily explained. Too many people have decided that American history began with the battle of Lexington. They overlooked an era of 160 years preceding it.

Governor General de Peyster then eloquently described the Colonial period of the country, and how the soldiers of the Revolution were trained by Colonial fathers and mothers. He described the sturdy character of the men, and went on to say that this Republic was the boldest experiment in history. He traced it, in comparison with other republics, from its inception and its rise to its unparalleled position to-day.

"The real value of this society," he said, in conclusion, "is to try by every means in our power to meet the perils of the future. The society is not only a memorial of those that are gone, but stands as a stimulus to the living."

At the close of his remarks the Governor General was loudly applauded.

The next toast was "The Colony of New-York at the Treaty of Paris in 1763." James C. Carter, who was to respond, was prevented at the last moment from being present Mayor Strong was to have answered the toast, "The Towne of Neuw-Amsterdam and City of New-York." He, too, was unable to be present, as Mr. de Peyster explained, "owing to an attack of Albanian gout."

Edward J. King, President of the Union Trust Company, undertook to respond, impromptu, to both toasts.

"I did not expect to speak at all," said Mr. King, "and I have not been given my choice of the toasts, but must respond to both."

He congratulated the members on the growth of the society, and then talked about Neuw-Amsterdam and New-York in a manner that indicated much familiarity with the topic for one who was not prepared.

"The Church and the State" was answered by the Rev. Dr. Greer. In the course of his remarks he said:

The separation of the Church and State as they exist in this country is not the best kind of religion, for the same human life is in both. There are not two standards of right. It is not claimed that the separation of Church and State is the best kind of religion ideally, but only in view of all circumstances it is the best kind of religion practically. The public schools of America are equally for the children of all. Now, are we to introduce into the schools any religion? Whose kind? Mine, yours, Archbishop Corrigan's, Ingersoll's?

The American State must say, stand off, gentlemen, when the attempt is made to introduce religion into the public schools.

Let the State take upon itself the task of providing commodious school buildings, well equipped, lighted, and ventilated, without reference to any kind of religion.

There is another question—the Sunday question. The State, as a State, has nothing to do with religious observance on Sunday. As far as the State is concerned, Sunday is like any other day. All we can do is to set apart a certain day for public weal and morality—then pass certain laws to govern it. It is the duty of the State to enforce those laws.

The State is not alone for Christians—it is for all. The Church and State in America have both a great opportunity before them. Both, I believe, are equal to the emergency. I do not believe in their union.

Our country has her faults, but we believe in her. We love her. Athens was a great republic; so was Holland, but America is a great Republic, the greatest of them all. End of 2d add.

Gen. James M. Varnum read a humorous account of an expedition against Indians on the banks of Lake Winipesaukee, headed by Capt. Lovell, on Feb. 20, 1735. The band of Indians, consisting of eight men and a boy, were surprised, killed, and scalped.

The toast of "Our Guests and Sister Historical Societies" was responded to by George Austin Morrison, President of St. Andrew's Society. He spoke of the proverbial modesty of the Scotch, and instanced the Scotch preacher, who was in London when the Bishoprics of Bath and Wells were vacant. He was a candidate for one of the vacancies, and, when asked which he would have, said, in his broad Scotch accent: "Baith," meaning Bath. Those who had the giving out of the places supposed that he meant both, and they gave them to him, and this, Mr. Morrison said, he understood was the origin of the Bishopric of Bath and Wells.

He also told the story of Theodore Hook, who, when asked to say grace at a banquet and not knowing how to do it, made use of the quotation, of the origin of which he was probably ignorant, "Oh, open Thou our mouths and our lips shall show forth Thy praise."

Plymouth Rock was boasted of by the New-England Society as the footstool of liberty, but an Irishman, Mr. Morrison said, had called it the shamrock of America. Mr. Morrison recited portions of the early history of St. Andrew's Society, and then paid a high compliment to the patriotic objects of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Elihu Root, President of the New-England Society, in responding to the toast of "Our New-England Colonial Ancestors," spoke eloquently of the part taken by New-Englanders in the early colonial wars, a prepartion for the greater and more important struggle of the Revolution. The descendants of the men trained in these early struggles were the men who were to meet an emergency which was of the highest importance to the whole civilized world, and they were able to defeat the veterans of England.

This training gave to the soldiers of the Revolution the vigor and strength that enabled them to stand against their oppressors and win success against overwhelming odds. The same spirit which animated their forefathers would enable the members of the society in the future to overcome either internal dissensions or foreign foes.

Warner Van Norden, President of the Holland Society, responded to the toast of "Our Dutch Colonial Ancestors," and James R. Sheffield spoke of "The Colonial Spirit in Civic Life."

A letter of regret was read from Gen. Ely S. Parker, whose Indian tribe name is "Donehogawa." He is the only Indian member of the New-York branch of the Society of the Colonial Wars. Gen. Parker is a member of the society as representing, as Hereditary Chief Sachem of the Iroquois, or Six Nations, the Donehogawa, or Keepers of the Western Door or Gate of the symbollic "Long House" of the Iroquois, who, by their successive treaties with the Dutch and English Governments, for over 100 years formed a protective barrier against the French and their Indian allies, confining their Canadian colonies to a narrow strip along the St. Lawrence, and preventing them from seizing the country south of the great lakes, thus enabling the English colonies to gather strength for the final overthrow of New France.

ALCOHOL AND NICOTINE

Chemist Ledoux Points Out Some of the Popular Fallacies Regarding the Properties They Contain.

A pleasant, witty, and instructive session of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine was held last night at the Academy of Medicine. Alcohol and nicotine were discussed.

John Sabine Smith, the President, was in the chair, and among those present were Secretary W. H. Bates, Treasurer D. McLean Shaw, Theodore Sutro, E. H. Benn, Mortimer C. Addoms, Dr. Sinclair Tousey, Solomon Oppenheimer, John F. Baker, Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn.; C. M. Demon, Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society; Dr. C. E. Quimby, Dr. H. C. Vandenbergh, and Dr. H. Altshul.

Columbus O. Johnson, Charles B. Hubbell, Julius M. Mayer, and Edward T. Schenck, having been elected members of the society, President Smith introduced Albert R. Ledoux, M. S., Ph. D., President of the Ledoux Chemical Laboratory, who read a paper on "Popular Fallacies as to Alcohol and Nicotine."

He said there were probably no two substances in connection with human habits and appetite so much discussed as alcohol and nicotine. He did not appear as a prohibitionist or as an advocate of free saloons or unrestricted license, but spoke on the standpoint of an analytical chemist, and did not claim to have knowledge or opinion on the physiological questions involved, and in a few words dismissed the moral and ethical sides of the subjects.

The great danger in the use of drinks that contained alcohol, he said, was the popular idea that no harm could come if liquors, wines, and beers were pure. There was the same idea in regard to tobacco.

The evil in drinks lay in the alcohol, and not in the adulterations. If one were injured, he was injured by the alcohol; if benefited, benefited by it.

Of adulterations the speaker said many experiments had proved that nearly all adulterants were harmless. Those that were noxious were in infinitesimal proportions when compared with the alcohol, and boards of health and temperance advocates overdid it when talking of adulterants.

As a matter of fact, little whisky was adulterated in the United States. Even the poor spirits and wine sold to the poorer classes were in few respects injuriously adulterated. As a rule, the cheapest articles of this class were the best because they were poor in alcohol. Beer was little adulterated.

As to tobacco, the evil to be combated was the nicotine it contained, not the adulterants. The cry against cigarettes came of the enterprise of the dealers in cigars and cut tobaccos. There was more cellulose in one cigar than in a dozen packages of cigarettes. Cigarettes were alluring to youth, but, if injury resulted, it was from the nicotine, and not from the paper.

Snuff had many offensive adulterants, but the most abominable were in chewing tobacco, while few of them were serious. The purest tobacco was that for pipe smoking, but the nearest it came to purity the greater the amount of nicotine.

Physicians, Mr. Ledoux said, would do well to tell their patients who have indulged to excess that they have been harmed by alcohol or nicotine and not shift the patient from port to sherry or cigar to pipe.

The paper was discussed by C. M. Demond, Dr. Tousey, Mr. Baker, Dr. Crothers, Mr. Graham, Dr. Quimby, Mr. Sutro, and Drs. Vandenbergh and Altshul, and a collation was served.

Happy Chinese Simplicity.

"You may be interested to know," writes an Australian correspondent of The Westminster Gazette, "that the Chinese residents in Australia are rejoicing in the great victories of their countrymen over the Japanese! The reports in foreign papers about Japanese victories are put down as mere lies. Their own papers, received from China, are full of glowing accounts of victories over the Japanese."

THE EXILES FROM HAWAII

Mr. Cranston's Case Reported to the National Government.

PROMPT REDRESS WILL BE DEMANDED

The Deportation a Violation of the Treaty of 1849 — Minister Thurston Has Nothing to Say.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The United Press dispatches giving a statement of the banishment from Hawaii of an American citizen were corroborated officially at the State Department this morning by the receipt of the following telegram from W. F. Peterson, United States Consul at Vancouver, dated yesterday:

British steamship Warrimoo arrived today, having on board J. Cranston, destitute, citizen of the United States, banished from Honolulu without trial.

It is understood at the State Department that an asylum has been given Cranston at the Consulate until this Government takes up the case. Although no official statement as to Secretary Gresham's action can yet be obtained, there are reasons to believe that prompt redress will be demanded under Article VIII. of the treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, concluded in 1849, and still in force, which prevents summary action similar to that reported in the Cranston case. In addition it is said that every principle of international law would be violated by such a banishment.

No dispatch has been received from Minister Willis regarding the affair, but officials have no doubt that he communicated by the Warrimoo, and that letters will be received from him within the next five days which were brought by that steamer. He may also have written Consul Paterson to telegraph the Department of State.

Lorin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, this evening received the following telegram from F. M. Hatch, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Honolulu, Feb. 2, 1895.

The Hon. Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister, Washington, D. C.:

All quiet. Trials progressing smoothly. Queen to be tried Monday, (4th inst.) Cranston, (American,) Muller, (German,) and Johnstone, (English,) deported per Warrimoo, for conspiracy. Cranston and Muller also implicated with conspiracy to use dynamite.

Minister Thurston maintains a thorough reticence upon the subject of Cranston's case, saying that he is not familiar with all the circumstances, nor is he inclined to make any statement regarding representations made to him by Secretary Gresham, if any such have been made, as to the propriety of Americans now under arrest in Honolulu receiving a fair and impartial trial.

THE PROPOSED HONOLULU CABLE

A Bill to Incorporate a Company for Its Construction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. C. W. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) offered in the House to-day a bill to incorporate the International Pacific Cable Company. The bill constitutes William Alvord, Samuel T. Alexander, Hugh Craig, William H. Diamond, A. S. Hartwell, Edward B. Pond, John Irwin, Roy Stone, A. S. Hawes, Hermann Oelrichs, Charles S. Bishops, G. W. McNeal, L. B. Parrott, W. M. Bunker, A. L. Taylor, O. D. Baldwin, H. F. Allen, W. J. Adams, and J. M. D. Spreckels, and their successors, a body corporate for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating a cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands, and thence to Japan and to such islands in the Pacific Ocean and such other points on the mainland of Asia and Australia as may be determined upon. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $5,000,000, with the right to increase it to 200,500 shares at $100 per share.

To secure means necessary to start the line, the company is empowered to issue bonds amounting to $20,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and secured by a first mortgage lien on all the property and rights of the company.

The House voted to non-concur in Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked, with Messrs. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) Hooker, (Dem., Miss.,) and Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) as managers on the part of the House.

The amendment appropriating $500,000 toward the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands will be fiercely antagonized in conference.

Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) who is the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and one of the conferrees, in the closing hours of the Fifty-first Congress fought a proposition for a Government subsidy to be paid to the promotors of the Hawaiian Cable Company, and defeated it. and he is understood to have said that the pending proposition is even more objectionable, in that it commits the Government to the policy of constructing telegraph lines.

It is believed that one, if not both, of the Senatorial conferrees will also oppose the amendment, and in this case it will probably be stricken out in conference with little delay.

ONE OF THE CONDEMNED.

Col. Seward a Well-Known Man on Long Island.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 11.—Col. William T. Seward, condemned to death at Honolulu, formerly lived at Orient, L. I. He was very prominent on Eastern Long Island. It first became known to-day that the unfortunate Col. Seward at Hawaii is the same William T. Seward who for many years had charge of the extensive Long Beach fish works.

Col. Seward came to Orient many years ago from Hartford, Conn., to be employed at the fish works as a chemist. Upon the death of ex-Senator Lewis A. Edwards, Mr. Seward occupied his handsome residence at Orient, and had charge of the factories. The residence is now owned by Caleb A. Dyer, and is one of the finest on Eastern Long Island. The fish works became involved about ten years ago, and Mr. Seward left his wife and two children in Orient, went to Port Royal, S. C., and was engaged in phosphate works. That was not successful. From there he traveled extensively, landing in San Francisco, whence he sailed for the Sandwich Islands.

After leaving Orient, Mr. Seward met with little success. His family became dependent, his place was sold, and his family moved to Guilford, Conn., where they now reside. Mr. Seward is said to be about fifty-five years old. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Greenport. He was a personal friend of Senator Hawley of Connecticut. He served in the Union Army.

A letter was received to-day by the Secretary of the Greenport Masonic lodge from Mrs. Seward, asking that the lodge take some steps in behalf of her unfortunate husband. This interested many of his friends on Eastern Long Island, and a letter has been sent to-day to James W. Covert and to David Tuthill, asking them to interest themselves in the matter.

From The Hartford Courant, Feb. 11.

Connecticut men have a large interest in the fate of Major William T. Seward, now under sentence of death for treason at Honolulu, Hawaii. Major Seward is a native of this State, and served honorably in the war of the rebellion. He was born in Guilford, and when a young man enlisted in the First Light Battery, Connecticut Volunteers. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the battery by Gov. Buckingham Nov. 26, 1861, and was promoted Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, Gen. Hawley's old command, Nov. 1, 1862. He was appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Sept. 13, 1864, and resigned July 14, 1865. He is believed to have returned to Guilford and to have lived there until about twenty years ago.

Major Seward is one of two Americans who have been condemned to death. The other American is Charles T. Gulick, Minister of the Interior in Honolulu in 1885 and 1886, under King Kalakaua, and one of the Cabinet Ministers under the deposed Queen in 1892. He was born in Honolulu of American parents and has always lived there.

"Baking Powder is a necessity. There is one kind upon which you can always rely, Cleveland's Superior. It is pure and sure. We know that a rounded teaspoonful will do the work of a heaping one of many others."

Mrs. Rorer in Household News.

UNCLE SAM SHOULD BE REPRESENTED

Reasons Why We Should Have a Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, S. A.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Wessels, a well-known lawyer of Pretoria, South Africa, has recently written a pamphlet which deals most ably with the question of citizenship in that so-called republic. To state the case briefly, only the direct descendants of the Dutch settlers of the Transvaal enjoy the full rights of citizenship, that is, the right to vote and seek the suffrage of the people for both branches of the Legislature.

All Africanders, unless born and settled before the "Grondwet," i. e., the Constitution as amended up to 1858, are in the enjoyment of the restricted franchise only, that is, they may become members and vote for the Second Volksraad. All these and all Uitlanders are, after ten years' residence, admitted to the restricted franchise. The large number of Americans, English, Germans, &c., are at present on this question in a position utterly inconceivable in a republic—oligarchy would be the proper designation of this antiquated and despotic form of rule.

A republic whose President's self-will and avarice, as well as that of his chief advisers of Boer extraction, is likely to bring about a civil war unless outside pressure is brought to bear upon its decision in dealing with the Uitlander and the rights for which he justly clamors. The foreigners who, within two decades, have been the true source of its prosperity, developing the gold mining industry to its present dimensions, are treated with scant consideration by a Government which, by their enterprise and industry, has been saved from bankruptcy, and last year had a surplus of £300,000. The press being, with one or two exceptions, the creature of the powers that be, the demand of the Uitlanders for the full franchise on fair terms has been ignored for years; but the late Malaboch campaign brought this issue to a crisis, and the Government was confronted with a serious problem.

Foreigners of two years' residence or more were commanded to go to the front to fight against a native chief and his tribe, to fight for a Government unwilling to give them the full franchise, yet exacting duties pertaining to full citizenship only. Some foreigners joined the commanders of their districts under protest, being unwilling and in many cases unable to pay the penalties exacted for disobedience of the Field Cornet's orders, others refused absolutely and appealed successfully to their respective Governments for protection.

Was there a United States Consul or diplomatic agent to appeal to in this emergency? No. The nearest authority to whom the American citizens could appeal to was in Cape Town, 700 miles distant from Pretoria. This United States Consul, I see, has up to now enjoyed the munificent salary of $1,500 per annum, discharging, we presume, the usual functions of a Consul, with the additional work of looking after the interests and complaints of American citizens in the adjoining colonies and republics. Some foreigners left home to join their respective commanders, under promise that at the end of this ill-managed and disgraceful "war," they would be rewarded with full citizenship. Was this promise on behalf of a so-called Republican Government kept? No. Some of these deluded victims returned only to find themselves without means to support their families, without employment, and utterly deserted by a faithless Government.

Two well-authenticated cases of suicide caused by starvation occurred in Pretoria alone, and that within sight of the faithless President's mansion. This modern and model republic has let out the prisoners of the late campaign (dividing families) at a few pounds sterling per annum to Dappers, to be hapless victims of this most degraded and besotted class of Boers. This, at the end of the nineteenth century, under the rule of descendants from the brave supporters of Orange and De Witt!

This is but a meagre statement of the conditions under which, among many, American citizens have in years gone by labored to gain the recognition every citizen of this republic is entitled to receive from his Government. But the protection which the subjects of other nations enjoy is not always promptly extended to Uncle Sam's children when in search of pleasure or fortune in distant parts of the globe.

The latest law proposed in this "republic" is the one dealing with strangers, giving the Executive the right to expel every stranger, in fact every outspoken Uitlander, and may be used to silence the editor of the one outspoken journal, The Critic, who may perchance receive his passport nolens volens. How far the British Government is responsible in the case of American citizens being maltreated seems doubtful, as to an ordinary mind not conversant with diplomatic chicanery the relations between the two Governments—one nominally a republic, the other a monarchy—are somewhat incomprehensible, seeing the British Government has still some control over this whilom British possession. An American Consul in Pretoria is a necessity, and a wealthy and powerful Nation like the United States should be ever ready to protect its interests and that of its citizens at whatever cost. W. F. HAAS.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 10.

Missouri a Western State.

From The Washington Post.

"I most emphatically protest against the usage of a number of Eastern papers, and the Washington journals not excepted, of referring to Missouri as a Southern State," said one of the Missouri Representatives. "When you consider that Missouri is bordered on the north by Iowa, on the west by Kansas, and the east by Illinois, it becomes apparent that to call Missouri a Southern State is a flagrant misconception of its geographical position. Missouri is distinctly a Middle Western State. The fact that it was a slave State was due to the fact that it became a part of the Union before the slavery question was as much of an issue as it was afterward, but no Missourian calls himself a Southerner, and the progressive spirit which animates every section of the Commonwealth is distinctively Western."

A Barber on a Bicycle.

From The New-Bedford (Mass.) Journal.

A Taunton barber has an idea. Business being dull at home, he purposes to take a bicycle and go out in the country, calling at farmhouses and shaving and trimming the hair of the inhabitants of the rural sections.

VICAR GENERAL MAY DEAD

Had Long Been a Sufferer from an Affection of the Heart.

HE WAS VERY POPULAR IN BROOKLYN

Highly Educated and the Possessor of Marked Ability—Successful in Erecting Churches—Born in Bavaria.

The Very Rev. Father Michael May, Vicar General of the Brooklyn Diocese, died in the parochial residence, adjoining the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9:45 o'clock last night, after an illness extending over a period of two years.

He had been a sufferer from a dropsical affection of the heart.

His congregation has been anxiously praying for his recovery for months.

He was born in Bavaria in 1826, and came to America shortly after he was ordained and attached himself to the Brooklyn Diocese. In 1862 he built the Church of the Annunciation, on North Fifth Street.

He was one of the most popular Catholic clergymen in the city, and especially in the Eastern District, where he lived the

Mgr. Michael May.

greater portion of his life. So successful had he been in the erection of the Church of the Annunciation that he was commissioned to build other churches. He was at the head of the movement which resulted in the erection of St. Nicholas Church, on Powers Street, corner of Oliver Street, and All Saints' Church, on Throop Avenue, near Thornton Street.

The present edifice of Holy Trinity was erected under his supervision in 1885. It is a magnificent stone building, and the congregation numbers about 12,000. The property is valued at about $300,000, and is free of debt. The foundation of the church was laid in 1882, and the late Bishop Loughlin dedicated the building Aug. 23, 1884.

Vicar General May was also instrumental in the building of St. Catharine's Hospital, on Bushwick Avenue, which is one of the largest and best conducted hospitals in Brooklyn. He also established the convent and the orphanage under the care of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick.

Father May was appointed Vicar General to succeed the Very Rev. John Raffeiner. He has looked after the interests of the German Catholics with energy and good results.

He was one of the most faithful of Bishop Loughlin's staff, and during the latter's illness, and until Bishop McDonnell was appointed, Father May administered the affairs of the Church in the Brooklyn Diocese to the entire satisfaction of the priests and laity. In 1893 he had conferred upon him the title of Monsignor.

He was a highly-educated man, a student, and a theologian of marked ability. Seventeen young priests in the Brooklyn Diocese were educated in the schools which he was in charge of.

Edmund P. Rogers.

Edmund P. Rogers died suddenly last Sunday at Cromwald Hall, Hyde Park, the home of his son, Archibald Rogers, who is a prominent member of the New-York Yacht Club. He was sixty-nine years old. He was a son of Archibald Rogers, and was born in a house at the corner of Pearl and State Streets. His paternal grandfather was Moses Rogers, one of the founders of Grace Church. His maternal grandfather, Major Nathaniel Pendleton of Culpepper County, Va., was an aide to Gen. Greene, and was second to Gen. Hamilton in his fatal duel with Burr.

In the great fire of December, 1835, in this city, Mr. Rogers's father lost about all his property, and the family removed to Hyde Park.

In his early manhood, Mr. Rogers became interested in the iron business, but in 1848 the discovery of gold in California drew him to the Pacific coast, where he spent a year. Upon his return he became connected wtih the Morgan Iron Works, but afterward started in business for himself.

He went to Washington as a provost in the Seventh Regiment of New-York in 1861, and two years after was made Captain of Company K.

In late years, Mr. Rogers spent most of his time at Hyde Park. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, a member of the Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club, and a conspicuous figure in the Dutchess Club Hunt. While following the hounds several years ago, he was thrown violently from his horse, and received injuries from which he never recovered.

One brother, Capt. Philip Clayton Rogers, lives in Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Rogers was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association and the Union League Club.

Charles Gayarre.

Charles Gayarre, the Louisiana historian, died yesterday morning in New-Orleans. He was probably one of the most widely-known of literary men in the South. He was born in New-Orleans Jan. 9, 1805. He was educated in the classics in Louisiana and in law at Philadelphia.

He practiced law in New-Orleans, and in 1831 was appointed Deputy Attorney General. The following year he was elected Judge of the City Court. About the same time he was sent to the State Legislature, of which he was a member for several terms, and which body in 1835 elected him to a seat in the United States Senate. This position he never assumed, owing to an illness which necessitated his resigning the honor.

After that time Judge Gayarre devoted himself to law and literature. His history of Louisiana, published about fifteen years before the war; is his best-known work. His other well-known works were "A Romance of the History of Louisiana," "History of Philip II.," and two works of fiction, "Aubert Dubayet" and "Fernando Lelanos." In late years he was a constant contributor of historical articles to the monthly magazines.

William Wilson Anstey.

William Wilson Anstey, who died in this city last Friday, was a veteran among the officers of the New-York Central Railway Company, having been identified with the audit department for over twenty-eight years, being one of its Auditors at the time of his death.

Mr. Anstey, whose father was for many years Postmaster General of the British West Indies, was of an old English family, a prominent member of which in the last century was honored by a tablet in Westminster Abbey.

Almost all of his early associates in the New-York Central are dead. With the present staff, however, he was also very popular, as with the older régime. He was thoroughly domestic in his tastes, and was beloved by his family with a devotion really remarkable.

His residence, 212 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, was truly a happy home, and was the scene of a quiet hospitality to many friends. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and one grandchild. The funeral took place at the house yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Bradley of St. Agnes's Episcopal Church officiating.

HOOD'S PILLS

Are prepared from mild, pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. They do not irritate or inflame the internal organs. They tone, stimulate and regulate. 25c.

Charles L. Walker.

Charles L. Walker of Detroit died at Oak Grove Retreat, Flint, Mich., yesterday. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1814. When sixteen years old he became a school teacher, and in 1836 went to Michigan and settled at Grand Rapids. During that year he was a delegate to the Territorial Convention to consider admission to the Union. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1840. Removing to Springfield, Mass., the following year, he was admitted to the bar, and two years later he practiced at Brattleborough, Vt. He returned to the West in 1851 and settled in Detroit.

Mr. Walker was a great student of history, belonging to many societies, and contributed much to the literature of the day. "The Life of Cadillac," "Michigan from 1796 to 1805," "The Civil Administration of Gen. Hull, "The Northwest Territory During the Revolution," and other works attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Walker was a professor of the University of Michigan Law Department in 1857, was a Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court in 1867, and served on many important commissions.

Gouverneur Morris Ogden.

Gouverneur Morris Ogden died yesterday at Lakewood, N. J., whither he went several weeks ago on account of failing health. Mr. Ogden was a lawyer, thirty-eight years old, the son of Gouverneur Morris Ogden. He was born in New-York. He was graduated from Harvard in 1877, and, after a course in Columbia Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1879. Since then he

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—A Bunch of Violets. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Water Color Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d Av-59th, 60th St—Napoleon Exhibit.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Darkest Russia.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Little Trooper.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Papageno.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Falstaff.
PALMER'S, Broadway-20th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	39	18	3:30 P. M.	42	30
6 A. M.	39	17	6 P. M.	37	28
9 A. M.	38	20	9 P. M.	31	24
12 M.	41	25	12 P. M.	29	21

Average temperature yesterday.....22⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32⅛
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, West Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A CONFESSED OLIGARCHY.

The most significant part of Mr. Lorin A. Thurston's statement regarding the report that certain foreign subjects have been sentenced to death at Honolulu for participating in a plot against the Dole Government is the admission that the so-called Republic of Hawaii is an oligarchy supported by only a small proportion of the people over whom it is trying to maintain itself. He speaks of it as "surrounded by a preponderance of population ignorant of the first principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty, accustomed to and satisfied with the absolute Government of China and Japan and Polynesia," and as maintaining "amid this hostile environment" "the outer breastworks of civilization in the Pacific with a reserve consisting of a handful of men."

This applies to the situation of the Government in the City of Honolulu, where alone it has or ever had any sympathy or support, and where it has possession of all the organized power there is. This admission conforms with the notorious fact that the Dole Government is not a Government of the people and does not rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it was not set up by the people even of Honolulu or with their assent. The difficulty which Mr. Thurston declares that it finds in maintaining its power, "in the presence of hostile influences," when it controls all the agencies of civil and judicial administration and all the military power and resources, is in effect a glaring confession that it never could have set itself up against the previously-existing Government but for the overpowering interposition of Mr. Stevens and the naval forces of the United States. In fact, this statement is a practical confession of everything that has been charged against those who plotted and carried out the "revolution" of 1893, and an admission of the unfitness of that country for a republican form of government. It equally shows its unfitness to be an appanage of any government administered under republican institutions.

The Dole Government, in fact, represents not more than 2,000 people, mostly in Honolulu and of alien origin, and upon these it depends to maintain its power over the whole group of islands. If it is such a difficult "task" to solve "the problem that has been forced upon President Dole"—"forced" is good, by the way—because the "preponderance of population" is ignorant of the principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty and prefers an "absolute Government," why was that not a sufficient reason for leaving them with the kind of Government they were fit for and used to? In point of fact, they did not have an absolute Government, but a constitutional monarchy, and they were "accustomed to and satisfied with" it because it was their own.

The trouble is that the gang of men who seized control of the country, with powerful foreign aid, in the hope of delivering the stolen domain over to the aiding and abetting power, and for the purposes of exploiting its resources effectually for their own enrichment, were caught in the act by a change of Administration at Washington, and forced to hold their dangerous acquisition, as it were, by the tail. The problem which they have the task of solving is the management of a population that is disposed to turn and rend them, and they find it necessary to be more "absolute" and more arbitrary than any Government would have to be with which that population was satisfied. It is an interesting spectacle, and if the "brave, generous, disinterested, liberty-loving, and true band of patriots" constituting the oligarchy at Honolulu can solve its problem without departing from civilized methods or infringing the rights of those who are not its subjects, nobody will interfere. But if they go to cutting off American heads, imprisoning American citizens without due process of law, or deporting them on mere suspicion and without giving them a hearing, they will find the difficulty of their task increased and the prospect of unloading their burden upon the United States greatly diminished. The noisy pretense of a handful of men at Washington that the Dole Government has the sympathy of the people of this country would prove a delusion and a snare.

STAKE RACING.

The bill that has been introduced into the Assembly for "the incorporation of associations for the improvement of the breed of horses" is a noteworthy measure. It has been framed, of course, in view of the recent amendment to the Constitution forbidding any provision for betting on horse races. It is very doubtful whether that amendment would have been adopted if it had stood alone. However that may be, the new measure loyally accepts it, and provides for a trial of the experiment of making horse racing profitable without betting. It is proposed that races shall be for stakes exclusively, and that the profits of racing associations shall be derived entirely from the money paid for entries and from the gate money which the public will pay to see good racing. We do not see how the sternest moralist can object to the trial of this experiment. Certainly nobody can object to it on legal grounds. It is a most interesting experiment, and reasonable people will wish it success in the interest both of the "breed of horses" and of "the public stores of harmless pleasure."

LA GASCOGNE.

The appearance of the French steamship La Gascogne, just when the solicitude of those who had friends on board had reached an intolerable point, has more than one important lesson for the public. The most obvious lesson is how safe and regular transatlantic travel has become when the detention of a liner for a week has become a topic of the first importance and urgency. Long after the introduction of steam, even twenty years ago, nothing would have been thought of such a detention in face of such exceptional conditions of weather as have prevailed since the Gascogne sailed.

The second lesson is that the modern ocean liner, so far as her safety is concerned, is as superior to the conditions of weather as a railroad train. Really the only danger that exists for her is the danger of collision. She may run into ice. She may run into another vessel in a fog or a blinding snowstorm. In case of an accident to her motive power she is helpless, but she is safe. She may drift about for days or even weeks, but she cannot be sunk, and she cannot drift about long in the North Atlantic without being sighted and reported, if not rescued. The flurry that has been raised about the delay of La Gascogne is, in fact, the strongest tribute to the safety and regularity of transatlantic travel.

DID THE TRUST GET THE MONEY?

The New-York Tribune remarked again yesterday that the present Congress "voted $12,000,000 to the Whisky Trust." Our neighbor has made this assertion so many times that it must believe, we suppose, that by increasing slightly the tax on spirits Congress did give this large sum of money to the combination in question.

But where is the evidence that the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company, otherwise known as the Whisky Trust, has received $12,000,000 as the rich fruit of this legislation? The average price of Whisky Trust shares during July and August last (the two months immediately preceding the date when the law increasing the tax became operative) was about $21, so that the market value of the entire capital stock was less than $7,500,000. A gift of $12,000,000 by legislation or from any source whatever would, it seems to us, have increased the value of the stock and the profits of the Trust. When a company's entire capital stock is worth only $7,500,000 in the market, a windfall of $12,000,000 ought at least to double the market price of shares and insure the concern's prosperity for some time after the reception of it.

But the price of shares fell after the enactment of this law by which, our neighbor says, a Congress that was Democratic, and therefore corrupt and otherwise wicked, gave the Trust $12,000,000, and it has been falling ever since, until now the combination has been put into the hands of receivers. From the average of $21 during July and August, the price dropped in September—the month following the gift of $12,000,000—to $9, and the average for each of the months of October, November, and December was between $9 and $10. This fatal gift of $12,000,000 appears to have cut down the market value of the Trust's capital stock from $7,500,000 to less than $3,500,000, and then to have wrought complete ruin by throwing the Trust into bankruptcy.

What became of this $12,000,000, if, as The Tribune says, and has said repeatedly, Congress gave it to the Whisky Trust?

A TRIUMPH OF CIVILIZATION.

In reading the very interesting letter from Tien-Tsin published in yesterday's Times, many and perhaps most readers must have suspected that it was deformed and more or less vitiated by the spirit of exaggeration and ridicule. It is impossible, they said to themselves, that in this nineteenth century—this "so-called nineteenth century," the English conservative clergyman described it—there should be people who put their reliance upon such childish devices as pepper bags in the case of real war. But that is only because such people fail to possess a "realizing sense" of the immobility of China, often as they have heard and talked about it. It is not the nineteenth century in China at all. It is more like the nineteenth century B. C. To the mass of the population of China everything that we mean by civilization is unknown. Gunpowder is said to be a Chinese invention. If so, it is the latest of Chinese inventions. The uses of it in what civilized people understand as the art of war are absolutely unknown to the Chinese people. They still believe in "stinkpots" and huge terrific masks and gongs as practical military agencies.

Whoever doubts this has only to consider the concurrent testimony of all civilized observers of the war. These observers agree that the great majority of the population of China do not know that there is a war. Everybody outside of China knows that the Chinese Empire has been repeatedly and disgracefully defeated and brought to the verge of collapse and extinction by a people only a tenth part as numerous and having not more than a tenth part of the resources. The mass of the Chinese people are scarcely aware that there has been a war at all, and even in the regions that have been the scene of war, the inhabitants are not generally aware of who it is with whom they are fighting, or from whom, more properly, they are running away.

Undoubtedly there are enlightened men in China, but they are not only numerically a trifling minority, but they are a class apart and suspected. They have learned what is going on in the world at every disadvantage and with no encouragement. There is among the educated classes a suspicion that the horrific mask and the stinkpot are not the last word of military science. It is at the instigation of the minority that the Chinese have been supplied with arms of precision that they cannot handle and modern war ships which they can neither sail nor fight. But these concessions to progress have been looked upon askance by the official classes and by the Government. The Japanese, on the other hand, have for more than a generation shown a disposition to bring the latest results of Western civilization to the benefit not only of the Japanese Empire but of the Japanese people. They have sent out their young men by thousands to examine and report upon Western civilization, and they have incorporated in their own social system the results of this examination. Verily they have their reward. Their reward is that the progressive nation has at every point and triumphantly beaten the stagnant nation, and has proved that there are not two civilizations in the world, but only one, and that whatever is aloof from this civilization is aloof from all civilization. The lesson is the more striking because the older "culture" of Japan was Chinese, while its newer culture is European. The net result of the war thus far has been to show that Europe has made vast and immeasurable advance over Asia. The victory of the Japanese is most distinctly and emphatically a triumph of civilization.

WHEAT STOCKS AND THE MARKET.

It is instructive to note from time to time the variations in the size of the "available supply" of wheat in the United States and Canada, because, for one reason, the accumulation of wheat at shipping points here is closely watched by importing countries abroad, and the great weight of the North American "available" or "visible" has for some time exerted great influence in depressing prices the world over. The following table, taken from the Bradstreet reports, shows the available supplies, in bushels, on the dates specified, in the United States and Canada, and also the additional supplies in Europe and afloat for European ports on the same dates:

	North America.	North America, Europe, and Afloat for Europe.
Feb. 1, 1895	120,035,000	181,419,000
Feb. 1, 1894	109,455,000	183,927,000
Feb. 1, 1893	113,712,000	178,088,000
Feb. 1, 1892	72,588,000	155,308,000
Feb. 1, 1891	54,951,000	105,087,000
Feb. 1, 1890	55,835,000	105,538,000

While the increase since 1891 and 1892 has been very great, it will be observed that the additions in the second column are almost wholly accounted for by the remarkable growth in this country of the supplies for sale at shipping points. This growth has been due partly to the harvesting of large crops here, partly to the competition of new producers elsewhere, and partly to other causes which we shall not set forth now.

As for the statistics which affect markets at the present time, it may be pointed out that the available supply in this country and Canada was less by nearly 7,000,000 bushels on Feb. 1 than on Jan. 1, and this change is in some measure encouraging to sellers. The total on Feb. 1, however, exceeds that of just one year ago by about 10,000,000 bushels, which is a fact to be set on the other side. A decrease of 13,000,000 bushels (nearly 20 per cent.) in available stocks in Europe and afloat for Europe, since one year ago, shows that foreign purchasers have not been eager to buy during the last twelve months, but this decline of European stocks indicates larger shipments to Europe from some quarter in the near future.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that this increase will consist of additional exports from this country. The greater part of the export surplus of the new Argentine crop will be shipped during the next two or three months. It is generally conceded now that this surplus will probably not exceed 40,000,000 bushels, as against 56,000,000 last year, but it will be pressed for sale and for some time to come must be taken into account by all who try to forecast the market.

RESULT OF A BAD LAW.

The cause of the present political commotion in Tennessee is the attempt to restrict the suffrage by a statute requiring evidence of the payment of a poll tax as a condition of voting. There seems to be no dispute as to an extensive, not to say general, violation of this law at the last election. There was probably more violation of it in Republican than in Democratic counties, for the law was passed by a Democratic Legislature for the purpose of restricting the vote which is most largely Republican, and it was opposed by the Republicans and has been frequently denounced by them. In fact, some of their political speakers and newspapers during the canvass last year declared it to be unconstitutional and practically advised that it be ignored. One of the Republican members of the present Legislature declared after the election over his own signature that it was "not worth the paper it was printed on," and that no attention had been paid, in many localities, to its "foolish provisions."

Gov. Turney's contest is based chiefly upon alleged violations of this law, and in the joint session of the Legislature at which the returns were opened last week, he objected to three of thirty-four counties, mostly on that ground. Instead of standing upon the ground that the Legislature had no right to go behind the returns, the opposing candidate, Mr. Evans, met the contest by himself objecting to the returns from forty-five counties, those from five of them being the same that were objected to by Turney. By so doing, Evans practically admitted that the law was disregarded very widely, and so reduced the contest to one of degrees of fraud. What the legislative committee will apparently have to decide is which party got the greater number of illegal votes. There were only twenty-two counties out of ninety-six as to whose returns no question was raised by either side, and these cast little more than one-fifth of the vote of the State.

There is no doubt that the offenses alleged of voting and receiving votes without the required evidence of the payment of a poll tax were committed by both parties. In fact, Gov. Turney in his detailed statement sets forth by counties that 29,733 illegal votes were cast, of which 22,774 were for Evans, thus apparently admitting that some 7,000 were for himself. It is evident that in such a contest the exact facts cannot be proved, and the likelihood is strong that a partisan committee will decide doubts in favor of its party.

The evil is in the law, which affords an incentive, or at least a temptation, to fraud. It is one of those laws which are evaded because they are deemed unjust and oppressive by a large part of the people. But assuming the law to be a proper one, or, what is easier, that so long as it exists it should be enforced and obeyed, the proper proceeding upon its violation is to exact penalties and punish offenders. Measures should be taken to impress upon the people and upon election officers that the laws regulating the exercise of the franchise cannot be violated with impunity. It is not practicable to rectify the results of a badly-conducted election after the returns are in. No committee or legislative body can find out what the vote would have been if there had been no fraud or violation of law, and no such body with a partisan majority can be trusted to do exact justice in the attempt.

ANOTHER "ESTATE" EPIDEMIC.

Since our recent review of fresh manifestations of the curious disease known as unclaimed-estate fever a new centre of infection has appeared in Springfield, Ohio, from which the seeds of the malady have already been carried to Decatur, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Lawrence, Kan., and several other cities. Owing to certain peculiarities which mark this outbreak, or to the nature of the characteristic hallucination, this fresh epidemic may be called Holmes-estate fever. The symptoms are the same in every case thus far reported; each victim has visions of a Holmes estate valued at $400,000,000, and has come to believe that he is one of the heirs to this money.

The virulence of the disease at the original centre of infection is shown by dispatches published in the Chicago papers, which say that Mayor Johnson of Springfield has begun "active work as attorney for the heirs, scattered all over this country, of the James Holmes estate, which is valued at $400,000,000 and consists largely of money in the Banks of England and Dublin, being the largest undivided estate in the world." It was at a "big meeting of the heirs, held in Decatur, Ill.," that the worthy Mayor of Springfield was employed, and among the persons interested, we are told, are "Judge Ennis of Chicago, Mrs. A. W. Buford of New-York, James Nimrod, a millionaire of St. Louis; Dr. Alexander Holmes Shaw of Cincinnati, Dr. James Baldridge, cashier of the Commercial Bank, in Pittsburg; John Baldridge, coal operator of Springfield, Ohio, and Dr. T. J. McLaughlin."

The St. Louis Republic has published a long account of the appearance of the disease in that city. The person affected has visions in which one Sir James Holmes, "a noted trader in London during the first decades of the eighteenth century," is the chief figure. His only child was a daughter, who came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania. "In 1727 Sir James died, and, for some reason or other, the usual forms of legal administration were not complied with. His large fortune was allowed to drift along uncared for, and has since remained without an owner." All of which seems very probable to those who suffer from any variety of this fever. Although the daughter "was the sole heir," she "postponed from time to time the filing of her claims, and died without taking steps to obtain possession of her father's fortune. Her immediate descendants were equally neglectful." The comfortable sum of $400,000,000 had no attractions for these unworldly and contented persons. Not until the aged plutocrat had been dead for one hundred years did his American descendants decide that the property was worth having. Even then, however, their efforts were weak and intermittent. But now "it is believed that all the needed links have been brought together and that the chain of evidence is complete." Of course it is complete. The disease never breaks out in malignant form until the chain of evidence is finished.

Dr. Alexander Baldridge Shaw of St. Louis, whose grandfather was agent for the heirs, remembers that one item of the estate was £41,000 in "South Sea Island stock," which in 1747, "went to the Crown under the Sequestration act." One of the heirs in Lawrence, Kan., is "Mr. Riggs, an attorney," and "C. W. Carter of Decatur, Ill., spent two years in Europe looking up the claim." Heretofore the wicked "English officials" have withheld "the books and records" from the heirs, but it is not believed that they can withstand the entreaties and credentials of Mayor Johnson.

The fact that Judges, attorneys, bank officers, physicians, and at least one millionaire are victims of the fever in this instance and are suffering from the hallucinations in their most aggravated form shows that heroic doses of the approved remedies are needed. The State Department at Washington has an ample supply of these, and a few doses would do some of our esteemed contemporaries no harm.

Bills for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis are now pending in the Legislatures of New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania. The New-Hampshire bill provides that the owner of a condemned tuberculous animal shall receive from the State two-thirds of the appraised value of the animal when in good health, but this appraised value is not to exceed $40 for a grade or $70 for a thoroughbred, registered or entitled to registry, and no award is to be made "unless the stables and surroundings are found to be in fair sanitary condition." The State has already, under existing laws, inspected a considerable number of herds and killed the tuberculous cows that were found in them. A law providing for the inspection of dairy herds and the condemnation of consumptive cows is greatly needed in Pennsylvania, especially in the district from which the milk supply of Philadelphia is obtained.

ANOTHER NEW CARMEN

Mlle. Mira Heller Makes an Attempt to Fill the Difficult Part.

The managers of the Metropolitan Opera House have had a good deal of trouble this season with the one great work of the late Georges Bizet. They have felt it incumbent upon them to present the work, and, as no other reason can be discovered for this, it must be taken for granted that they have desired to demonstrate that Mme. Calvé, of sensational memory, was not a sine qua non in the performance of "Carmen." History, however, already records the fact that "Carmen" has been successfully given in the past without Mme. Calvé, and the chances are that it will be heard long after that lady's name has ceased to exist and has been respectably buried in the musical dictionaries. Mlle. Zelie de Lussan was selected as the first Metropolitan Opera House successor of Mme. Calvé, with results which have already been made known. Last evening Mlle. Mira Heller was put forward, and now it is time that a few words of cold and callous truth were spoken.

There is such a thing as riding a willing horse to death. Patrons of opera in this city cannot be expected to accept second-rate mediocrity instead of first-class ability, and they will not calmly endure many such painful abuses of the rôle of Carmen. This opera does not have to be played, and it would be better to let it alone than to offer it with Mlle. Heller in the title rôle. It has already been said in these columns that this young woman has a valuable voice and a dramatic temperament, but she is sadly deficient in art. She places her voice wretchedly, sometimes forming the tones between her teeth and again down in her throat. She sings in a boisterous and explosive style that is wearisome, and she addresses nearly half her remarks most confidingly to the audience. She ought to go somewhere and learn how to use the good voice which Nature has given her.

As for her conception of Carmen, it cannot be praised. She acted the part in a coarse, rude, unalluring manner, which had not a spark of fascination in it, and which suggested the possibility that the Don José of the evening had suddenly lost his sensibilities. It was quite out of the question that that Don José could ever have fallen in love with that Carmen. Among the women the most satisfactory work was that of Lucile Hill, who looked well as Micaela, sang smoothly, and without exaggeration, and in no way transgressed the bounds of modesty in art. If her style had a little more distinction and a little more regard for climaxes, she would be one of the most useful members of the company.

There is nothing new to say about the performances of the men. M. Jean de Reszke's Don José is thoroughly familiar. Last night it was heartily enjoyed. M. Edouard de Reszke was in good form and received the inevitable demand for a repetition of the Toreador song. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore. Signor Bevignani conducted.

ALMOST A PANIC IN A THEATRE

Roughs in the Gallery Hissed the Villain and Attacked the Policeman.

Young men in the gallery of the Star Theatre, Jay Street, Brooklyn, last evening, created a disturbance which came near causing a panic. One woman fainted.

In the third act of "The Tornado," when Taylor Carroll appeared as John Lamont, the villain, the crowd in the gallery hissed. The demonstration increased as the villain proceeded.

Special Policeman Allen pounded the floor of the gallery with his club, but this had no effect.

After Carroll left the stage, the chowd stopped hissing, but then some one cried "Fire!" This almost caused the panic, and it was then that the woman fainted. She refused to give her name.

Quiet was restored, and F. C. Walton, the comedian, assured the audience that everything was all right.

When the curtain dropped the crowd ran down stairs and waited on the outside for Special Policeman Allen to appear. It was increased by the people from the Bijou Theatre.

A trolley car of the Jay and Smith Street line was stalled, and two of the windows were broken by the crowd. This brought Allen out, and the men who had been in the gallery made a dash for him. He received one blow in the face that cut it, and then he sought shelter behind the theatre doors.

Two policemen scattered the crowd.

Arthur Cantillion, thirteen years old, of 235 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, was crushed in the crowd. He was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital. His injuries are not severe.

Colorado a Fruit-Growing State.

From The Chicago Times.

"Colorado's fruit interests are becoming second in importance only to her precious metals," said J. L. Turner of Cañon City. "You remember that Colorado took the World's Fair premium on apples. Well, those were Cañon City apples, and nothing grown on earth can excel them. Peaches, too, are of the best grade and most delicious flavor. I don't believe the people in the East understand anything about what has been accomplished in our State in this direction during the last few years. And it hasn't begun to develop the possibilities in fruit yet. The State has already expended something like $200,000 in constructing an irrigating canal, and we expect the present Legislature will make sufficient appropriation to complete it. When that is done 100,000 acres of fertile land, peculiarly adapted for fruit growing, but at present useless for lack of water, will be planted to orchards. The crop never fails and the quality of it always insures a good price."

For the Poor of Washington.

From The Washington Post.

An unostentatious act of charity was performed in the House a day or two ago. Representative Meiklejohn of Nebraska and Representative Donovan of Ohio quietly drew up a subscription list with a figure opposite their names, and had the paper circulated on the floor among the members by House pages. When it was returned to them, a handsome sum was subscribed, which was subsequently placed to the credit of the poor of the city.

NO THEATRICAL NOVELTIES

Bessie Bonehill Appears in "Little Christopher" and a Few Changes of Bill Are Made.

"Little Christopher," which still holds the stage at the Garden Theatre, was greatly improved last night, when Bessie Bonehill appeared for the first time as the boy for dramatic significance is lacking in the burlesque, burletta, operetta, or whatever the piece may be called. But Miss Bonehill has a most agreeable presence, and she plays the boy in a boyish manner. Her own "specialties" are now to be introduced in Act II., although these were modestly confined last night to one song, "Buttercups and Daisies."

Otherwise the performance has not been materially changed. The "tramp act" of Mr. Wilson and Miss Waring, and the "two jays" of the Melville sisters are as popular as ever. The one hundred and fiftieth consecutive representation of this work was given last night, and the souvenir was a banjo or mandolin, with a thermometer on the handle.

Nat Goodwin as David Garrick.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—N. C. Goodwin acted the title rôle in "David Garrick" for the first time in Boston, at the Hollis Street Theatre, to-night. His portrayal is easy and clever, particularly good, as might have been expected in the mock drunken scene. The first scene with Ingot is also capitally done, the expression of the hero's varying emotions as the old man proceeds with his revelation being extremely facile. As a whole, perhaps, the portrayal lacks the dignity and courtliness we associate with satin coats, lace ruffles, and tie wigs. Mr. Goodwin was called before the curtain after the performance, and he made a modest speech, in which he expressed—in his own peculiar way—his determination to become a better actor than he is to-day.

Harlem Opera House.

Della Fox and her comic opera company, including Paul Arthur, Jefferson De Angelis, Villa Knox, and Marie Celeste, began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting "The Little Trooper," Clay Greene and William Furst's successful version of the French "Clairette." The performance last night was as complete and spirited as that given some months ago at the Casino, and the reception showed that the piece has lost none of its attractiveness.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

The Bostonians, including H. C. Barnabee, W. H. Macdonald, Eugene Cowles, Frothingham, Caroline Hamilton, and Jessie Bartlett Davis, began a week's engagement at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last night in "Prince Ananias." This will be repeated every night this week except Friday and Saturday, when "Robin Hood" will be the opera. "Prince Ananias" will be sung Saturday afternoon, and "Robin Hood" at the Wednesday matinée.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

"Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's war play, with the big panoramic effects lately introduced in its performance, and the lashing cavalry, forms this week's entertainment at the Columbia, in Brooklyn. A more spirited stage picture than the battle of Cedar Creek, when the retreat of Federal infantry and artillery is checked by the arrival of Sheridan, has never been seen.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Susanna Shaffer continues the leading sensation at Proctor's. She is an equilibrist and one of the cleverest members of the Shaffer family. Tiny Princess Paulina and the three muscular Romas are still favorites. There is much variety in the continuous vaudeville presented by such clever performers as Josie Gregory, character singer; the Fergusons in comedy sketches; G. W. Day, a whimsical monologuist; Wormwood's wonderful performing animals; Marion and Pearl, knockabout comedians; the Carola sisters, international duetists, and the Olympia Quartet, in a new colored specialty. There are the usual weekly additions to the living pictures series.

—Koster & Bial's.—Cissie Loftus did not give her imitations of Tony Pastor and other American stage celebrities at Koster & Bial's last night, explaining to the audience that she had not had sufficient time for preparation. They will be given next Monday night. The little English girl repeated some of her well-known imitations, however, and was rewarded with hearty applause. The vaudeville performance this week is one of the strongest ever presented at this house.

—Eden Musée.—This will be the last week of the pantomime, "A Dresden Shepherdess" at the Eden Musée. Matinées will be given Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The receipts of the Musée Thursday, afternoon and evening, will be given to St. Mark's Hospital.

—Mrs. Le Moyne's Browning Readings.—The last of Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne's readings from the poetry of Robert Browning will be given at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon. "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon" will be the subject.

—Russian Artists to Appear.—Mr. and Mrs. De Konschin, Russian tenor and soprano, have arranged to make their first appearance in this city at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. They will be assisted by Theodor Salmon, pianist.

—Grand Opera House.—The effective and highly pictorial play called "Darkest Russia" is on view at the Grand Opera House this week. It is well mounted, and acted with earnestness and vigor.

Manifestation as Misunderstood.

In the current number of The Church Times there are some anecdotes which are far too entertaining to be exclusively enjoyed by members of the establishment. The following comes from an authentic source, as having taken place in Northumberland. It is well to print it in order to repeat the well-used, yet still continually-needed-to-be-repeated, advice to teachers to be sure their pupils take in their explanations. An inspector, examining a school in a large railway centre in this province, asked, "What does Epiphany mean?" One boy replied, "A porter," another, "A ticket-collector," a third, "A signalman." Whereupon the inspector made inquiries as to what the children had been taught, and he found that they had with one consent interpreted the ordinary explanation as "a man-of-a-station."

High Prices of Postage Stamps.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Some high prices were realized at a two days' sale of British, foreign, and colonial postage stamps, just brought to a close at St. Martin's Town Hall. The principal items were as follows: Ceylon 4d. rose, imperforate, unused, with original gum, a magnificent specimen of great rarity, and probably unique in regard to condition, £130; Mauritius, postpaid, 2d. blue, with large margins on piece of original, £92; Cape of Good Hope, wood blocks, 1d. "error" blue, with 4d. blue, the latter torn, £65; Cape of Good Hope, wood block, "error" 4d. red, £52; Mauritius, large fillet, 2d. blue, £35; Natal, first issue, 9d. blue, £25; Tuscany, 3 lire dark yellow, £30; Madrid, 1852, 2 reales, red, unused, £20; Madrid, 1851, 2 reales, red, unused, £32. The remaining prices ranged from about 10s. to £20.

Newly-Found Burns Poems.

A usual feature of the Burns gatherings at this season is the number of newly-discovered Burns poems. This year, we gather from a good authority—The Dundee Advertiser—these have been fewer than on some former occasions, and our contemporary adds:

"When the hitherto unpublished poem is read, the speaker is always careful to announce that it is "said to be by Burns," and then it does not matter, if the whisky is good, whether he is fooling his audience or has been fooled himself."

This accounts for much in the way of "originality."

Marshal Canrobert's Phrase.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The death of Marshal Canrobert recalls the fact that it is to him that we owe the historic remark: "It is magnificent, but it is not war." The words were uttered as he watched the famous charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava.

JISTAO MAGAZINE BROKEN

Capture by Japan of Liu-Kung-Tao Island Officially Denied.

CHINESE RELATION OF WEI-HAI-WEI

Ironclads Ting-Yuen and Chen-Yuen Were Not Sunk, but Merely Damaged, and There Are No Foes at Che-Foo.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Yokohama to The Pall Mall Gazette says that during the fight resulting in the capture of the fort on Liu-Kung-Tao Island, in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei, the magazine of the Jistao fort was broken up.

A dispatch from Shanghai to The Central News says the Chinese official account of the fighting at Wei-Hai-Wei, denies the report that the war ships Ting-Yuen and Chen-Yuen were sunk, and also asserts that the Liu-Kung-Tao fort has not been taken. The ships, the account says, were merely damaged. The same report says that there are no Japanese, except a few scouts, near Che-Foo.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that China has ordered the peace envoys whom she sent to Japan to come back immediately.

The Times correspondent in Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs, under date of Feb. 8:

"A severe engagement began at 7 o'clock this morning. Several Japanese war ships entered the bay from the eastward, and three Chinese torpedo boats attempted to escape by the western entrance. The Japanese boats sank them. The thirteen remaining Chinese war ships have taken up a position at the Southeast Island. The main Japanese squadron is still outside the harbor. Four Chinese forts on Southeast Island maintain an incessant fire."

STEAMER SERVIA WAS DELAYED

Many Vessels Take Refuge at Queenstown from the Storm.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 11.—The steamer Servia sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, twenty-six hours behind her schedule time, in consequence of the fact that the mail train was snowed in at Charleville, twenty-two miles south of Limerick.

A number of steamers are taking refuge from the storm here. The ships which have put in here include the Ottoman, (British,) Capt. Helsby, from Boston Jan. 29 for Liverpool; the Caldy, (British,) Capt. Lilly, from Galveston Jan. 11 and Norfolk Jan. 21 for Liverpool, and the Dalmally, (British,) Capt. Wilson, from Mobile Jan. 16 and Norfolk Feb. 3 for Bremen. All of them are short of coal. The Ottoman lost twelve sheep from her cargo.

GLASGOW, Feb. 11.—The steamer Grecian, (British,) Capt. Nunan, from New-York, Jan. 24 for Glasgow, arrived at Greenock to-day. She experienced terrific weather throughout the trip, and lost some of her cargo of live stock. Nineteen horses, sixty-eight cattle, and a large number of sheep were swept overboard.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The steamer Maryland, (British,) Capt. Horman, from Philadelphia Jan. 22 for London, arrived at Valentia this morning with her bows badly damaged. The damage was sustained while towing the disabled steamer Loch Maree, (British,) Capt. Allison, from Charleston Jan. 15 for Bremen, which she was obliged to abandon owing to the fact that the Maryland was very short of coal. In the terrific gale which prevailed, the cables parted, and it was then that the Maryland's bows were stove.

Heavy weather is reported by all vessels crossing the North Sea. The Ostend steamer Leopold II., which is due at Dover at 2:30 in the afternoon, was not sighted until 10:30 o'clock this evening. She then showed three red lights. Her paddles are smashed, and as all the tugs are out for other emergencies, she has been forced to remain a few miles off shore, waiting for help. She has nineteen passengers and the mails.

A severe easterly gale swept the North Sea and Channel to-day. Much wreckage is adrift, and dead sheep and pigs have come ashore at Dover.

NASSAU, N. P., Feb. 11.—The American schooner Alice McDonald, Capt. Durkee, with 8,000 bags of sugar, from Guantanamo for Delaware Breakwater for orders, has arrived here in a leaky condition.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' CONVENTION

Jaures Makes an Oration and Says There Is Truce, Not Peace.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Jaurès, Socialist, during the debate on the budget appropriation for educational purposes, said that there had been a period of comparative pacification since the advent of M. Faure to the Presidency.

The Government, he said, had wisely introduced an Amnesty bill, and the majority had abandoned their customary tone of brutality toward the Socialists. However, he said, not peace, but merely a truce, was possible, because the social conceptions of the opposing parties are entirely different.

Mr. Jaurès proceeded with his customary vigor to reproach the Government for allowing the Papacy to reconquer surreptitiously its influence and undermine the republican educational laws.

M. Jaurès delivered a remarkably fine oration, which was warmly cheered by the Socialists and Radicals.

MORE TRIBULATIONS IN ITALY.

Earthquake at Reggio, Tax Riot in Acerra, and Bomb at Massa.

ROME, Feb. 11.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in the Province of Reggio di Calabria and Sicily to-day. The people of the town of Palmi fled to the fields, and several houses collapsed in the village of Santanna.

A serious riot occurred in the village of Acerra to-day, growing out of the resistance of the people to the grain tax. The populace set fire to the tax offices, which were destroyed, and endeavored to throw from the track the Naples express as it passed through the town. The troops were called out, and in their collision with the rioters a number were wounded on both sides.

A bomb was exploded at a club ball in Massa last evening. It shattered the windows of the hall, but injured nobody.

COLOMBIAN REBELS SUBDUED.

Tolima Forces Have Surrendered and Others Will Yield Soon.

PANAMA, Feb. 11.—The Star and Herald says: "President Caro informs Gen. Dominquez, who is at Manizales, that all the revolutionary forces of Tolima, which were intrenched at Chumbamuy, surrendered yesterday. He adds that the revolutionists at Chiquinquira will have to surrender soon; then the revolution will end in the departments of Cundinamarca and Boyaca."

BERLIN BI-METALLIST MEETING.

Baron von Manteuffel Complains of the Theft of a Letter.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—A meeting of the bimetallist members of the Reichstag was held to-day, at which it was decided to ask the Government to call an international monetary conference, to be held in Berlin.

In the course of the proceedings in the Reichstag to-day, Baron von Manteuffel made a complaint that a letter written by him had been stolen from a room to which only members of the Reichstag had access, and published in a Socialist paper in Leipsic.

Dr. Schoenlank, the editor of the paper, who is also a member of the Reichstag, declared that he had received the letter through the mails from an anonymous correspondent.

Bellman Centenary Celebration.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11.—The centenary celebration in honor of the memory of Karl Mikael Bellman, the great lyric poet of Sweden, is being observed throughout the country to-day. Gala operatic performances are being held in the Academy of Music here and various banquets will take place this evening.

Karl Mikael Bellman died Feb. 11, 1795. Sweden has several statues of him. In one of them he is represented nude, crowned with ivy and playing the guitar. His bust, by Byström, in the public gardens of Stockholm, was erected by the Academy in 1829. His works were recently published in an edition carefully made by Carlén. His great poems were dithyrambic odes written from 1765 to 1780, "Fredman's Epistles" and "Fredman's Songs." They were marvelous improvisations. Mr. Stedman's phrase, "He did not write his poems, his poems wrote him," suits Bellman absolutely. When he tried to imitate the work that he had produced in moments of inspiration he failed utterly. "The Temple of Bacchus," a journal called "What You Will," a religious anthology entitled "Zion's Holiday," and a translation of Gellert's "Fables" are unimportant. Those who insist that there are no great poets, there are only great poems, are unanswerable when they quote Bellman.

Turkey Wants a Preceptor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of State has received a letter from the United States Minister to Turkey, saying that the Sultan desired the services of a professor for a business college in Constantinople, who can lecture in French, and is proficient in the business methods of the United States. The letter has been sent to the United States Commissioner of Education, who will communicate with the heads of various institutions in this country, with the view of securing the person wanted.

Seven Men Massacred a Tribe.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Perth, West Australia, says that seven men have been arrested in Coolgardie for massacring an entire native tribe, including women and children. The men had gone out gold seeking, and were encamped near the village of the tribe which they are accused of exterminating. They say that they acted in self-defense, as the natives menaced their lives.

Parnellite Amendment Defeated.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, brought forward in the Commons to-day his motion to amend the address by demanding that the Government appeal at once to the country, inasmuch as they had failed to carry out their home rule programme. The motion was defeated by a vote of 256 to 236.

Asia Minor Closed to Journals.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Porte had maintained its decision not to allow representatives of the press to go into Asia Minor during the sitting of the Bitlis Commission of Inquiry.

Bismarck Tower Inscription.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The National Zeitung says the Emperor has decided to have placed upon the Bismarck tower, which is in course of erection at Goettingen, the inscription: "To the Great Chancellor; by Kaiser Wilhelm II., 1895."

Cost of Samoan Protectorate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Carlisle sent to the House to-day, in reply to a resolution, a statement showing that the share of the United States in the expense of maintaing a protectorate over Samoa up to the present time has been $71,346.

A Statue to Oliver Cromwell.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone, First Commissioner of Works, announced that the estimates would include a provision for the expense of a statue of Oliver Cromwell in Westminster.

Death in London of G. B. Renton.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—A cable dispatch has been received here, announcing the death in London of G. B. Renton, Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the past twenty years.

Hilton Greaves Dies of Cancer.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Hilton Greaves, the largest cotton manufacturer in the world, died at Oldham to-day, from cancer.

Austrian Field Marshal Dying.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—Archduke Albrecht, Field Marshal of Austria, is in a dying condition from congestion of the lungs.

The Britannia Is at Cannes.

CANNES, Feb. 11.—The Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia has arrived here.

THE DEBS TRIAL MAY BE DISCONTINUED

One of the Jurors Is Seriously Ill and Unable to Serve.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Judge Grosscup will to-morrow decide, for the first time in the Federal courts, the question whether a criminal trial can proceed should one of the jurors be incapacitated from serving after the taking of evidence has begun.

It was announced at the opening of the Debs case this morning that Juror J. C. Coe was still so ill that it would be impossible for him to sit in the case in less than two weeks, if at all. Both sides were willing to go on with eleven jurors, but Judge Grosscup thought such a proceeding would invalidate the trial. This afternoon Attorney Gregory, representing the defense, submitted several authorities to the court to show that the trial could proceed legally by using the eleven jurors remaining and selecting a twelfth, the new juror to have the evidence read to him, or presented by witnesses if the prosecution should insist on it. The formal method of procedure would be to dismiss the jury and then impanel the eleven old jurors, so that the jury would be, in law, if not in fact, an entirely new one.

Juror Coe is sixty-nine years old, and when he was accepted the Judge told him he could be excused if he wished to, as he had passed the age limit. Mr. Coe declined to take advantage of his privilege. His sickness is now being used as an argument that jurors above the age limit should be excused, whether they wish to be or not. The jury was sworn Jan. 26, and the prosecution has finished its case.

Hearing in Drayton Case Adjourned.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 11.—A crowd filled the chambers of Chancellor McGill in this city to-day, in expectation of a hearing on the application made by Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton as defendant in the suit for divorce for permission to amend her answer to the complaint.

J. Coleman Drayton was in court, but Mrs. Drayton was not.

Alvah A. Clark, counsel for Mr. Drayton, being ill with the grip, at his home in Somerville, N. J., the hearing was adjourned to Monday next, at 10 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL SERVICE

Made the Basis for a Warm Debate in the Senate.

CONTROL OF RAILWAY POSTAL CARS

The Question Involved in a Provision of the Post Office Appropriation Bill—Vest Attacks Pullman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The question whether the Postmaster General shall have full discretion in the matter of the Railway Post Office car service came to-day before the Senate in the form of an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill appropriating $3,205,000 for the service with the provision that "said sum shall be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Postmaster General, and any provision of existing law in conflict herewith is hereby repealed."

The meaning of this amendment is that the Postmaster General would, should it be adopted, be at liberty to provide for the construction and maintenance of Post Office cars, instead of hiring them from the railroads. In 1893 the Postmaster General signified his opposition to such a plan, but it is now understood that he favors it.

The debate to-day was quite warm between the friends and opponents of the amendment, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Cullom speaking in opposition, and Mr. Vest and others taking the ground that the Government should have the privilege of operating its own cars. The Missouri Senator, in the course of his reply to Mr. Cullom, declared that there was a subtle influence at work in the Senate in behalf of the railroads of the country. It was a well-known fact, he said, that George M. Pullman and the great meat packers of Chicago, by virtue of their immense capital, had been able to force the railroads to depart from their usual custom and permit them to operate cars of their own manufacture to their great advantage. So great was Pullman's power, he continued, that he not only received concessions from the railroads, but was able to exact extortionate rates from the traveling public, and Mr. Sherman, the senior Senator from Ohio, had been unable to advance in the Senate the bill he introduced some time ago scaling down the rates which Mr. Pullman had seen fit to fix upon seats and berths in his sleeping cars.

It was the first time in the present session since the introduction of the Sherman bill that the Pullman monopoly had been denounced, and Mr. Vest's remarks were closely followed. The remainder of his argument was devoted to an enumeration of the advantages which would accrue to the Government through the operation of its own Post Office cars.

In the course of the debate Mr. Blackburn frankly acknowledged that it was proposed to do away with the subsidized fast Southern mail, accompanying this statement with the assertion that the Post Office Department had long desired to get rid of the necessity of paying this subsidy, and that trains on a rival line would make the Southern trip in an hour less time than the subsidized road required. The question will again be debated to-morrow, it being impossible to dispose of it to-day, because Mr. Allen, while talking ostensibly to the amendment, branched to a discussion of the question of the Alabama elections.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) made a point of order against the provision of the bill heretofore quoted on the ground that it was general legislation on an appropriation bill. He argued that the adoption of the amendment would, in connection with the next amendment—to strike out the item "for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta and New-Orleans"—throw into the hands of the Postmaster General the right to put the Southern fast mail route where he pleased. To that he strongly objected, because that should be settled by Congress.

Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) in charge of the bill, defended the amendment. He was asked by Mr. Lodge whether it was the purpose to abolish the fast Southern mail service. He admitted that it was, and said that there was only one route in the country that got this subsidy. The Post Office Department had never recommended it, and the Postmaster General had asked Congress to abolish it, for the reason that it was an absolute detriment instead of a service. Being asked what line had the subsidy, Mr. Blackburn said that it used to be the Atlantic Coast Line, but that he thought it was now called the Southern Line. Railroads, however, changed their names so often that no one could keep up with the changes. It used to be called the Richmond and Danville. It was the only route that got a subsidy, and that subsidy was $196,000 a year. The route ran parallel with another line that had no subsidy and that made quicker time by one hour.

Mr. Lodge said that the Southern fast mail service had been of vast benefit, and that he did not want to see it abolished.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) opposed the amendment, as a radical and unwise change of existing law. There could be no question, he thought, that the amendment was out of order, because, if that section of law could be repealed on an Appropriation bill, any other law could be so repealed.

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) stated in the course of his remarks that, if the railroad companies charged passenger rates for railroad postal clerks, the cost to the Government would be $6,000,000 a year. Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) said that there was no competition among railroad companies for carrying the mail, and that they practically dictated their own terms, which were three or four times as large as the service was worth. He also said that he would propose an amendment for the Government to transport its own mails, by mail railroads, built alongside existing railroads. Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) said that the time was coming when the Government should take charge, not only in the sense of absolute supervision but in the sense of ownership, of postal cars, the engines that draw them, and the tracks on which they ran. Mr. Allen drifted from the discussion of Post Office matters to that of affairs in the State of Alabama, which had been; Mr. Allen said, for the last two or three years deprived of a republican form of government. Mr. Allen gave what purported to be statistics of the election in the "black belt" counties in Alabama in August, 1894, showing, county by county, the number of votes counted, the number actually cast, (estimated,) and the number of fraudulent votes, (estimated,) the aggregate being 50,080 votes counted, 15,315 votes actually cast, and 34,765 fraudulent votes.

Mr. Allen held the floor for two hours, most of the time being consumed in the reading of depositions in proof of election frauds in Alabama. There was little if any attention given to the subject by Senators. The two Alabama Senators (Pugh and Morgan) sat quite near to the desk from which Mr. Allen spoke, but did not seem to be at all worried about his affidavits and statements, Mr. Morgan occupying himself with his correspondence and Mr. Pugh having only the appearance of one who was thoroughly bored.

At 5:30, Mr. Allen, without having finished his speech, and saying that he could not do so before 8 o'clock, yielded the floor, and the Post Office Appropriation bill went over without action.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to continue during the recess the investigation into Indian schools, Indian reservations, &c., was reported, and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. It was immediately reported back favorably from that committee and placed on the calendar.

A call of the roll showed the presence of only twenty-nine Senators, fifteen less than a quorum, and the Senate adjourned.

FEW CHANGES ARE MADE.

The House Discusses the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A session of the House to-day, lasting six and a half hours, was given over almost entirely to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill for the year ending June 30, 1896. It was completed before the House adjourned, with the exception of the paragraphs providing money for the Pension Office force, and upon that one and a quarter hours of debate at a subsequent session was arranged for. Amendments were made to the bill as follows:

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to arrange for the refining and melting into bars of gold and silver bullion at the Helena (Mon.) Assay Office.

Referring to the Attorney General for report to the next Congress, as to law and facts, the statement made by the Indian Bureau of the accounts between the United States and several Indian tribes, as authorized by the act of 1891 for the purchase and opening of the Cherokee Strip.

Striking out the appropriation of $2,000 to pay the salary of the private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior.

Requiring the master of every vessel, upon arrival at any port in this country where there is no naval officer, to mail a copy of his manifest to the Auditor of the Treasury Department.

In the course of the discussion upon the paragraph of the bill providing for session committee clerks, Mr. Van Voorhis, (Rep., N. Y.,) advocated their employment on the ground that more brains were necessary in the financial committees. He said that if the Chairmen could not find out the facts connected with the recent negotiation for bonds, which he declared to be suspicious on its face, some brainy clerk might be able to do so.

A Senate bill was passed authorizing the coinage of gold and silver at the Denver Mint.

The Senate amendments to the Chicago Public Building bill were concurred in on motion by Mr. Duborow, (Dem., Ill.,) and the bill now goes to the President.

All Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill were, on motion by McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) non-concurred in, and a conference agreed to, with Messrs. McCreary, Hooker, (Dem., Miss.,) and Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) as conferrees.

The conference report on the bill to regulate the navigation of rivers and harbors of the United States was agreed to.

NAVAL RESERVE FOR NEW-JERSEY

The House and Senate Pass the Bill—School Teachers Ask to Have a Pension Fund Established.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The House to-day passed the Storrs Naturalization bill, which is similar in its provisions to the act passed last year and vetoed by Gov. Werts. Several features objected to by the Governor, like the educational qualification, have been eliminated, however, and it is believed the Governor will not interfere with this measure.

The House also passed a bill establishing a naval reserve in this State. Bills were introduced in the House as follows:

By Mr. Drake—Pensioning men teachers after thirty years' service and women teachers after twenty years' service upon half pay, the money to come from the State School Fund.

By Mr. Baker—Prohibiting the employment of telegraph operators under twenty years of age by railroad companies.

In the Senate a bill was introduced by Mr. Rogers, providing that the National Guard of New-Jersey shall consist of not more than sixty companies of infantry, two batteries, and six cavalry companies, to be organized into three brigades and one division. Each county is to be entitled to at least one company, and Camden, Trenton, Newark, and Jersey City are each to have a colored company.

The Senate passed the Naval Reserve bill.

In executive session the Senate confirmed the nominations of Robert S. Woodruff for Judge of Mercer, Andrew Kirkpatrick for Judge of Essex, and David Baird of Camden for State Assessor.

A committee of teachers, representing the teachers of the State of New-Jersey, had a hearing this evening before the Joint Educational Committees of the Senate and House, to urge the passage of the Teachers' Pension bill. The speaker for the teachers was Miss Elizabeth A. Allen of Hoboken.

The bill provides for the retirement on half pay of men teachers who have become incapacitated after thirty years of service, and of women after twenty years.

It was urged that the compensation paid by the State is insufficient to enable those engaged in teaching to accumulate enough for their maintenance after their period of usefulness is past, and that the proposed law would cost the State less than an increase of salaries to such just compensation as would render pensions unnecessary.

CITY MARSHAL O'BRIEN ACCUSED

Evidence of Extraordinary Conduct on His Part and that of His Assistant, John Maloney.

Charges will be made in the Court of Common Pleas to-day against City Marshal John J. O'Brien and his assistant, John Maloney, for conduct unbecoming officers.

Assistant District Attorney Allen ascertained that on Jan. 28 O'Brien and Maloney went to the house of George Gallagher, 24 City Hall Place, to serve dispossess warrant; that they burst open the door while Mrs. Gallagher and several children were at dinner; that the door fell on seven-year-old Robbie Gallagher, badly bruising him; that, notwithstanding a blinding snowstorm was raging at the time, the family was thrown into the street, without being permitted to finish dinner; and that Mrs. Gallagher's trunk was taken from her and pitched down stairs, the contents being scattered.

Mr. Gallagher at the time was looking for work, having been given a letter by Col. Fellows to the Eighth Avenue Railway people. When he returned he reported the matter to Col. Fellows, who ordered the investigation.

John Gilmartin, the landlord, having been paid, ordered the proceedings stopped several hours before O'Brien and Maloney went to the house.

Policeman Moxley Dead.

Policeman Francis Moxley, forty-four years old, of the West Twentieth Street Station, died yesterday at his home, 452 West Thirty-third Street, from pneumonia. The officer had been in that precinct for the past twelve years. He became a member of the force in 1876. He leaves a wife and two children. He bore an excellent character.

Senator Lexow Sees the Recorder.

Senator Lexow called on Recorder Goff at noon yesterday. He was followed shortly afterward by Senator Pound.

When Senator Lexow came out he said that he had simply called to pay his respects and offer his congratulations to the Recorder, whom he had not seen since he assumed office.

"What is known as the Goff bill will pass beyond all question," said Senator Lexow.

STRIKERS TALK OF COMPROMISE

But President Lewis Says There Is Nothing in It—The City Pays for Supplies Used by Militiamen.

Secretary John Giblin of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., at the strikers' headquarters, in Bridge Street, Brooklyn, said last night that steps were under way for a compromise with the railroad companies.

"Our counsel, Mr. Towns, and Mr. Moore, counsel for the Brooklyn Heights Company," said Mr. Giblin, "have been conferring to-day on a settlement, and the result will probably be made public to-morrow."

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Company denied that such was the case.

"It is true," he said, "that Mr. Moore has seen Mr. Towns, but it was in reference to another matter. Mr. Towns, I understand, hinted at a settlement, but that is all there is to the story."

President Lewis said the story that he was willing to take back 75 per cent. of his men at once and the other 25 per cent. as soon as possible was not true.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge will apply for the removal of Police Justices Quigley and Watson to-day.

County Treasurer Henry H. Adams yesterday paid Johnston Brothers $17,000 for supplies furnished to the militia. The bill was $22,000, but $5,000 was paid last week.

The Assembly Committee appointed to ascertain the causes that led to the strike was to have met in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday, but the session was adjourned until Friday. The committee has engaged as its counsel William M. Ivins.

Commissioner Welles heard that the strikers were going to hold a demonstration at the City Hall yesterday, and at 2 o'clock about 200 policemen were in the rear of Police Headquarters, besides two squads of mounted police, while Capt. Campbell of the Adams Street Precinct and twenty men were on duty in front of and inside the City Hall. There was no demonstration.

$10,000 for the Loss of Eyesight.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 11.—Paul Inargo was awarded $10,000 damages yesterday by a jury in Judge Lippincott's court. Inargo sued the Oxford Copper Company for $25,000 for injuries causing the loss of both eyes received in an explosion in its works, in Bayonne, on April 1, 1893.

When baby was sick we gave her **Castoria.**
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

Use Sozodont when you have eaten;
Use SOZODONT your breath to sweeten;
Use SOZODONT to aid digestion;
Use SOZODONT and ask no question.
Preserve your molars and you won't
Regret the use of SOZODONT.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa; 25c. a bot.

Greve's Ointment is needed in every home. It cures all skin troubles, burns, humors, &c. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

LEVY—MORGAN.—On Monday, 11th of February, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Grace Griswold, daughter of the late Asher R. Morgan, to Edward A. Levy, Esq.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On the 6th inst., at Fort Leavenworth, Corp. Walter Montgomery Arnold, son of Col. A. K. and Lyddy Benjamin Arnold.

Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, in the Highlands, Cold Spring, at 1:30 Wednesday, Feb. 13. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:30; returning, leave Cold Spring at 3:55.

BARNUM.—At Lime Rock, Conn., Monday, Feb. 11, Charlotte A., widow of the late William H. Barnum.

Funeral at Lime Rock on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock.

CALLENDER.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, Elizabeth Callender, in her 85th year.

Funeral services at her residence, in Narragansett Av., Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 1 P. M.

COCHRAN.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, after a lingering illness, Margaret Jane, daughter of the late Robert Cochran.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 333 West 58th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

COMPTON.—At Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, 1895, Naomi Todd, wife of Charles W. Compton.

Funeral services at her home, 239 South 7th St., Newark, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

DOMINICK.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 10, at his residence, The Albany, 51st St. and Broadway, Francis J. Dominick, aged 63.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 45th St., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, at 10:30 o'clock. Burial at Woodlawn.

HOOK.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 10, of pneumonia, Louisa M. Hook, late of Calcutta, India, and youngest daughter of the late Josiah C. Hook of Schenectady, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at the residence of her nephew, H. W. Van Wagenen, Miller Road, Morristown, on arrival of 12 M. train from New-York, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Carriages in waiting. Return trains leave Morristown 3:15 and 4:35.

MAXWELL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Feb. 9, 1895, Eugene Lascelles Maxwell, in his 42d year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 100 8th Av., corner Carroll St., Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MITCHELL.—At the Homestead, White Plains, N. Y., Saturday evening, Feb. 9, Isabella Hull Mitchell, widow of the late Charles Halsey Mitchell, and daughter of the late Judge Hull of New-Jersey.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, South Broadway, Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 12:52.

OGDEN.—At Lakewood, on Monday, Feb. 11, Gouverneur Morris Ogden, youngest son of the late Gouverneur Morris Ogden, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHILLIPS.—At his home, Galesburg, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 9, 1895, William Nitchie, son of the late William and Sarah Evertson Phillips of Phillipsburg, Orange County, N. Y.

PIRSSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, at his residence, 34 West 66th St., Robt. L. Pirsson, in his 48th year.

Funeral services at the Church Zion and St. Timothy, 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

RANDOLPH.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 7, Charles Randolph, son of Edmund D. and Helen E. L. Randolph, in his 30th year.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Tuesday, at 10:30. Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

ROGERS.—Edmund Pendleton Rogers, suddenly, at Hyde Park, on Sunday morning, Feb. 10, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at St. James's Church, Hyde Park. Special car will be attached to train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:30. Returning, will leave Hyde Park 2:54.

SANGER.—At Yonkers, Monday, Feb. 11, Joseph T. Sanger, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late home, 239 Warburton Av., Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at the residence of his nephew, W. Irving Scott, at Brick Church, N. J., on the 9th inst., Gilbert Chichester Scott, son of the late A. L. M. Scott of New-York.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M., from No. 13 Prospect Terrace. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of 12:50 train from New-York at Brick Church Station, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Interment at convenience of family.

Brooklyn, Orange, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Montgomery (Orange County) papers please copy.

SHERWOOD.—Suddenly, at Delhi, N. Y., Feb. 11, John Sherwood, formerly of this city, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at Delhi, N. Y.

TAYLOR.—At midnight, on Friday, Feb. 8, 1895, at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert L. Maitland, Esq., No. 10 East 35th St., New-York, William M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D., in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Broadway and 34th St., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock.

The members of St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York are requested to attend the funeral of Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, Senior Chaplain of the society, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

THOMPSON.—At Eustis, Florida, on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1895, Rev. Albert J. Thompson, rector of St. Clement's Church, New-York, in the 46th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITING.—On Monday, Feb. 11, at Concord, N. H., Elliot Ingersoll, son of James R. Whiting, in the 17th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ATLANTA PEOPLE'S NOVEL EXPERIENCE

They Improvise Sleighs to Take Advantage of Weather Conditions.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—All North Georgia is under snow to-day, and the streets of Atlanta are filled with hastily-rigged sleighs. Snow began falling this morning shortly after midnight, and by 8 o'clock it was about five inches deep. A heavy sleet then began to fall, and it has continued incessantly since. Hundreds of buggies have been put on runners by replacing the wheels with plank skids, holes being bored to receive the axles. Vehicles of this character are to be seen on every street. There are not many regulation sleighs in Atlanta, but such as had been laid away are out. Business is generally suspended. None of the street cars are running, the tracks being caked with ice and sleet several inches deep.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 11.—This city was visited to-day by the heaviest fall of snow known for many years. Snow began falling at 1 A. M. and continued for twelve hours incessantly. Street railway traffic was practically abandoned. There is six inches of snow on the level.

CALHOUN, S. C., Feb. 11.—A heavy snowstorm prevails here.

Special Notices.

BY THE

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,

238 5th Av.

WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

of a

GRAND COLLECTION

of

SUPERB FURNITURE

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE ON

Thursday and Friday Afternoons,

FEBRUARY 14 AND 15,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.

By order of
E. G. STEDMAN, Esq.,
Assignee of
JULIUS KURTZ,
Formerly Kurtz & Graham,
the Most Important Sale of

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

ever held by us, every article being in perfect condition.

THE COLLECTION COMPRISES

Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Bedroom Suites of the latest and most artistic designs. Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. Cabinets, Bookcases, Tables, Reception and Easy Chairs, Lounges, costly Curtains and Draperies, Turkish Rugs, Porcelains, Brocades, a number of Books relating to Furniture, a Cabinet containing choice designs for furnishing apartments, several pieces of Office Furniture, &c., &c.

TO WHICH WE HAVE ADDED,
TO BE SOLD ON
FEBRUARY 13 AND 15,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
a Collection of
MEUBLES BRETONS,
Direct from Brittany, France.

The finest specimens of bold Figure Carving on oak ever seen in this country, having obtained the Diploma of Honor and Gold Medal at the recent Exposition de Meubles, in France.

ALSO,

rare Empire, Colonial, and carved English oak Furniture, Cheval and Convex Mirrors, magnificent Sevres Vases and Tea Sets, Sheffield Plated Ware, historical Plates and Dishes.

Complete set of Silverplated Ware, made by Tiffany & Co.; cost, $1,200.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, &c.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,

6 E. 23d ST., (MADISON SQUARE SOUTH,)

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30,

Continuing every afternoon this week at the same hour, and on Thursday and Friday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATORS

of the late

KATHARINE L. YOUMANS,

WIDOW OF PROF. EDWARD L. YOUMANS,

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF

EMPIRE, COLONIAL, CHIPPENDALE, AND MODERN FURNITURE; STEINWAY & SONS' UPRIGHT AND BABY GRAND PIANOS, OIL PAINTINGS, SEVRES, DRESDEN, AND OTHER PORCELAINS, BRIC-A-BRAC, BRONZES, SILVER, CURTAINS, RUGS, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC., ETC.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, AUCTIONEER.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS.

6 EAST 23d St., Madison Square.

"ART."

EDWARD SCHENCK,
AUCTIONEER.
GRAND EXHIBIT.
THE
J. MOREL ROBERTS
COLLECTION OF

SUPERB MODERN PAINTINGS,

WITH A FEW ADDITIONS, INCLUDING TWO LARGE AND IMPORTANT EXAMPLES BY

FRED'K E. CHURCH,

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION AT THE SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 85 Liberty St., Near Broadway, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Feb. 14 and 15, 1895, At 3:15 O'Clock Each Day.

Catalogues mailed on application.

AT THE

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,

238 Fifth Avenue,

WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,

FEBRUARY 20th and 21st, 1895,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

PAINTINGS IN OIL,

BY THE LATE

J. M. TRACY,

to be sold without reserve,

BY ORDER OF Messrs. WILL H. LOW and C. KLACKNER, EXECUTORS.

Exhibition Saturday evening, Feb. 16, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, and Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 18 and 19, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

Mr. JOHN SNEDECOR will assist in the management of the sale.

Special Notices.

EXECUTORS'

A LAW TO PERMIT RACING

Contests in Harness or Under Saddle Without Betting.

ASSEMBLYMAN GRAY'S NEW BILL

A Measure That Will Meet with Approval by Lovers of Sport in the State—Stake Races Made Legal.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Assemblyman Gray of Dutchess County to-night introduced in the Assembly a bill which has been waited for by lovers of racing throughout the State with much anxiety. Horsemen do not wish to be deprived of their sport this year, even though betting on the races will be prohibited by constitutional provision.

Assemblyman Gray's bill provides for racing of the light harness horse and the thoroughbred under conditions which will not make the managers of racing amenable to the old blue laws which still stand on the statute books of the State. It is understood that the bill meets with the approval of the gentlemen interested in trotting and racing as a sport. It carries out the provisions of the Constitution prohibiting bookmaking and poolselling, and goes further by prohibiting the use of the mutual machine or any other gambling device, not only on race tracks, but in poolrooms. It also wipes out the telegraphic devices for evading the law, and seems altogether to be all that the most enthusiastic opponent to betting on races could desire or devise.

If the bill is passed it will permit of racing and trotting as a sport pure and simple, and will tend to elevate and encourage one of the grandest sports in the world, as well as to encourage the breeder of the high-class horse, whether he be a country farmer, with but one or two mares, or the owner of an extensive breeding farm, producing from 50 to 100 or more foals yearly.

In effect, the law permits racing for purses or stakes, under the management of reputable associations, made up under a carefully guarded law for the formation of racing associations, and prohibits absolutely any gambling on the results of these races. It recognizes The Jockey Club as the licensing power in the State, a provision which will meet with the hearty approval of every racing man, as The Jockey Club is now made up of men of the highest reputation for honor and integrity in the business world. It would, perhaps, have been more satisfactory if no exceptions had been made in any case, and made a license from The Jockey Club compulsory in the case of every racing association, and from the National Trotting Association in the case of every trotting association wishing to take advantage of the law.

The provisions of the law are given herewith, stripped of the legal verbiage, and with the unimportant sections condensed to the real meat of the law:

The first section of the bill provides that any number of persons, not less than five, may become a corporation for the purpose of "raising and breeding and improving the breed of horses" by complying with specified details as to the filing of their certificate of incorporation. Section 2 provides that the corporation shall not engage in business until the whole of its capital stock is subscribed in good faith.

In the third section it is provided that any such corporation shall have the right to hold one or more trotting or running race meetings each year, at which the corporation "may contribute purses, prizes, premiums, or stakes to be contested for." It also provides that "such meetings shall not be held except during the period extending from the 1st day of April to the 31st day of October, inclusive, in each year, nor upon any race course for more than forty days within said period; no races are authorized or shall be permitted except during such period, nor except between sunrise and sunset."

The same section provides that "this act does not authorize, nor shall anything hereby authorized be held or construed to constitute, poolselling, bookmaking, or other gambling, and a race conducted as herein provided shall not be held or construed to be an event or contingency dependent upon lot, chance, casualty, or hazard, within the meaning of any of the provisions of the Penal Code of the State of New-York."

Section 4 provides that no corporation shall have any of the powers of the act conferred upon it unless it shall file a certificate that its capital stock is fully paid in in cash, nor unless, if a corporation for conducting running races, it has a track fully one mile in length or circumference, or if a trotting corporation, a track of at least one-half mile in circumference. The corporations to conduct running races are required to have their certificates approved by The Jockey Club, and are compelled to race under rules prescribed by The Jockey Club. In case The Jockey Club refuses to approve of any corporation formed for the conduct of running races, then the corporation may apply to the General Term of the Supreme Court in the department where it is situated for an order approving its certificate of incorporation, on which a hearing shall be had, the granting or refusing of the certificate to be discretionary with the court to which an appeal is made. If granted, it will have the same effect as if approved by The Jockey Club.

These associations are by the same section entitled to the privileges of the act, by filing the required certificates of incorporation; "County and State fair associations, associations formed for the purpose of conducting and holding steeplechases, and conforming to the rules and regulations of the National Steeplechase Association; the Coney Island Jockey Club, the New-York Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, other corporations heretofore incorporated under the laws of this State, and which shall have been heretofore licensed to conduct running races and running race meetings by said Jockey Club, and trotting associations heretofore organized under the laws of the State of New-York."

Every association desiring to hold race meetings under the act is required by Section 5 to "cause to be properly posted, in conspicuous positions upon the grounds whereon such races are held, printed notices or placards, in large and legible type, which notices or placards shall be to the effect that all disorderly conduct and gambling are prohibited, and such notices or placards shall contain a copy of Section 343 A of the Penal Code."

This section (343A) of the Penal Code is a new one, which appears as Section 16 of the act, and is intended to carry out the constitutional inhibition against poolselling and bookmaking. It is very sweeping in its provisions, and not only prohibits the making of a book on any race course, but the recording of any such bet; the exhibition of betting paraphernalia of any kind, on a race course or in any building, the receiving of any money to be forwarded, or purporting to be forwarded, to any place to be wagered on any race, or the use of a building for bookmaking or poolselling, the owner of the building being made equally guilty with the lessee or occupant of a room used for bookmaking or poolselling. For violation of this law the punishment is a fine not exceeding $2,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, "but no person shall be adjudged or held guilty of a felony under the provisions of this section unless and until sentenced to imprisonment in a State prison for a term exceeding one year."

Section 6 of the act gives to the Trustees or Directors of racing corporations the right to appoint special officers to preserve order and prevent offenses against the laws prohibiting gambling, these officers to have all the powers of constables of a town.

The next section provides that officers of racing associations who comply with the law as to the posting of notices prohibiting betting and the appointment of officers to enforce the provisions against gambling shall not be liable to arrest for any acts done on their grounds by any person other than themselves. This is to prevent the persecution of the officers and employes of race courses, as was done at the instance of Peter De Lacey at Monmouth Park, Linden, Elizabeth, and Brooklyn in past years.

Sections 8 to 12, inclusive, provide for a tax of 5 per cent. on the net earnings of any corporation conducting racing under this law, and the disbursement of such tax to agricultural societies for premiums for improving the breed of cattle, sheep, and horses.

Racing or trials of speed between animals for any stake, bet or reward, except under the provisions of this law, is made a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the punishment therefor, Section 13 provides that the horse used in such a contest shall be forfeited to the people of the State.

Section 14 provides as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person to make and record any bet or wager of any money, property, or thing of value, upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast. Any person who upon any race course authorized by or entitled to the benefits of this act shall make and record any such bet or wager on any such trial or contest taking place upon such race course, shall forfeit the value of any money or property so wagered, received, or held by him, to be recovered in a civil action by the person or persons with whom such wager is made, or by whom such money or property is deposited. This penalty is exclusive and in place of all penalties or punishments contemplated or prescribed by any other provision of this act or by any other act."

Section 15 repeals Sections 351 and 352 of the Penal Code, which prohibit betting on races, and the racing of animals for a stake, the provisions of which are incorporated in the new Section 343A already referred to. Section 17 repeals the so-called "Ives Pool bill" and its amendments passed in 1893 and 1894, the latter the law providing for a tax on the gross receipts of all racing associations.

WORKING ON THE DEFENDER.

She Is to be a Keel Boat and of Composite Construction.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 11.—Although the Herreshoffs are still silent, and likely to be for some time to come, yet things which they cannot conceal point to the cup defender as a keel boat of composite construction, as already outlined in The New-York Times.

Work in the south shop on the mold for the big lead keel is proceeding, although somewhat slowly. The lead for running the keel is on hand, and is piled just outside the shop, where it is handy to the melting pots. It is believed that the lead would not be on hand so early were the boat to be a Tobin bronze one and the lead keel run after the boat was plated, as was done on the Colonia and the Vigilant.

The preparations for the running of the lead keel in the very place in the shop where the boat is to be built points almost conclusively to composite construction. With the lead keel in place, the fashioning and placing of the oak keel above it, the bolting of the two together, and the framing and planking of the boat follow naturally.

If Tobin bronze plating were to be used, much of the work of riveting the steel plate, floors, and frames could be done better without the lead keel.

In view of the fact that the boat must be delivered June 1, and consequently launched a few weeks before that, in order to have a trial trip, it is more than probable that only the speediest and best methods of building will be used. Another indication of composite construction is thereby afforded. The composite can be built much more quickly than the Tobin bronzes plated boats, and this in itself is a strong factor.

The recent arrival by freight of a large quantity of mahogany in long lengths and of excellent quality is also a "pointer" toward composite construction. Double planking, with the outer skin of mahogany, is the most likely form such construction would take in the Herreshoffs' hands, and it would be no more difficult to do in a large than in a small boat. Thorough strapping by diagonal steel straps across the steel frames and deck beams would make dependence on the strength of the planking much less necessary than might at first appear, and double planking could be made light, yet sufficiently strong.

Further bearing on the matter of composite construction has the fact that but a few steel workers have returned, and that more do not appear to be coming. The gang of steel workers now at the works is not large enough to plate a boat with any degree of speed, which is a necessity in this case. It is only large enough to bend the steel frames and do what riveting may be required in setting up the frame and in rapping it.

On the other hand, the force of woodworkers in the shops is a large one, and as it is known that they all expect to be kept very busy until June 1, the inference of work on a composite boat is a very strong one. There is certainly not work enough on other boats in the shops to give so large a gang steady work for so long a time.

With the arrival of the last lot of mahogany there appears to be more of that wood in stock than would be likely to be used except for the purpose before named. The arrival of wood stock has also so much increased that help has been given the man in charge of measuring it up. If the boat does not turn out to be a composite one, then all signs will have failed and the Herreshoffs departed much from their usual method of work.

As to the type of boat, it can be asserted with no small degree of confidence that the cup defender will be a keel boat and as near a fin keel in model and shape as she can be made and yet retain the ordinary form of construction without the use of a plate fin to carry the lead keel. The water-line length is designed at 89 feet. This is four feet over the design of Vigilant and Colonia, but those boats were over that line when in final racing trim, Vigilant measuring nearly 87 feet. The additional length, however, gives opportunity for finding out the lines forward and aft and the making of an easier form to drive through the water.

The under-water body will be fined away as much as possible, and the dead wood cut away both forward and aft, even to the possible extent of using a balanced rudder instead of one hung on the stern post.

The lead will be low down and rising to tons in weight. The boat will therefore be a powerful one, yet it is doubtful if a much larger sail plan than that of the Vigilant will be carried, because of finer lines and an easier boat to drive. A hundred-foot main boom is about as long as can be handled and kept from buckling. The shortening of the keel and the cutting away of all dead wood, together with the upward-curving ends of the lead keel, will make the boat very quick in stays, and she should be at no disadvantage in this respect to her British antagonist. Should a balanced rudder be used, no one would be surprised to find a big tiller to control it, as on the British boats, instead of the usual American style of a wheel on all boats over forty-six feet.

Mr. Iselin is looking for a steamer suitable as a tender to the new boat, and wishes accommodations on her for half a hundred men. He wants her by May 15, and presumably will have his crew ready by that time, so as to take charge of the boat as soon as she is delivered to him.

COMMODORE GOULD NOW.

Elected at the Annual Meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club was held last night at the Waldorf. It was the largest meeting of the club on record, and showed that the Atlantics have taken a new lease of life, and that the new officers intend to boom things this season.

Commodore David Banks presided, and Col. David E. Austen attended to his duties as Secretary. There were sixty-five members present.

The new officers elected for this year are as follows: Commodore—George J. Gould, steamer Atalanta; Vice Commodore—Frederick T. Adams, schooner Sachem; Rear Commodore—William A. Hazard, schooner Fenella; Secretary—David E. Austen; Treasurer—H. C. Wintringham; Trustees—David Banks, A. P. Ketchum, J. Frederick Ackerman, J. Rogers Maxwell, Jefferson Hogan, Thomas L. Arnold; Membership Committee—Philip G. Sanford, David E. Austen, Louis F. Jackson; Measurer—Henry J. Gielow; Regatta Committee—John L. Bliss, George H. Church, Henry J. Gielow, Charles E. Walling, George W. McNulty; Nominating Committee for 1896—Thomas L. Arnold, L. F. Jackson, J. L. Bliss, David E. Austen, P. G. Sanford, George H. Church.

It was decided to hold the annual regatta on Tuesday, June 11. The cruise will be on the Sound, as usual, and will be some time in August, probably after the New-York Yacht Club cruise. Commodore Gould wants to be present with the flagship Atalanta. He will go abroad about May 15, and will not return until the end of July. The date was left open at his request, and he will issue orders later in the season.

T. L. Arnold moved that the annual dues be increased to $35, but the members did not think this advisable. Mr. Arnold then moved that the constitution be amended regarding life members, as follows:

Article 19. Any member of the club who has been a member for fifteen years or longer may become a life member upon the payment of $100; other members upon the payment of $250.

This was agreed to, only the number of life members who have not been in the club fifteen years was limited to twenty.

Secretary Austen made his report, which showed that there are 289 members in the club. This is three less than there were last year. The fleet of yachts, however, has increased, as the following will show:

	1894.	1895.
Steamers	39	45
Schooners	42	35
Sloops	71	89
Cats	30	32
Total	182	201

Fifty new members were proposed and were referred to the Committee on Admission. Of these forty were proposed by Commodore Gould and Vice Commodore Adams.

Get There Won the Pennant.

RED BANK, Feb. 11.—A race for the second-class challenge pennant of the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club was sailed to-day at Fair Haven. There were but two starters, Charles Allen's Edna M. and Robert Chandler's Get There. An eight-mile course was sailed in a moderate northwest wind. There was more or less snow on the course, which interfered somewhat with the boats' speed. It was a close race from start to finish, and the Get There won by only 15 seconds, her time being 28:00. Charles Burd sailed the winner and Capt Allen his own yacht. Another race has been called for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Terry to Sail the Cup Defender.

Capt. Terry is to have charge of the new cup defender now building at the Herreshoffs' for the Iselin-Vanderbilt-Morgan syndicate. Capt. Terry is one of the best yacht skippers in this country, and has for years had charge of the crack schooner Grayling, owned by Latham A. Fish. He is a Greenport (L. I.) man, and is now superintending the reconstruction of the Dilemma, the first fin-keel thirty-footer. He was on the Vigilant in the cup races of 1893, and had charge of the sails. Capt. Terry will select his crew at once, and will drill them on the cutter Colonia until the new boat is ready.

Ailsa's Big Sail Spread.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Mr. A. B. Walker's new yacht Ailsa, probably, will oppose the Britannia in the race for the Bennett Cup in the Mediterranean on March 4. Her rating is 172 tons, and she has a sail area of 11,500 square feet. Atop she is a fac simile of the twenty-rater Luna, but under water is unlike anything previously modeled. She measures 125 feet over all, 89½ feet on her water line, and 26 feet beam. Her main boom measures 95 feet.

A Cup for George Gould.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The cup won by the yacht Vigilant in the Cork regatta last year is aboard the steamship Servia, which left Queenstown this afternoon. It is addressed to George Gould.

YACHTING NOTES FROM NYACK.

The steam yacht Silva, designed and built by C. L. Seabury & Co., has been sold by F. C. Fowler to Jesse Metcalf of Providence, through the agency of her builders. She is now at Nyack, and is having a mahogany social hall or dining saloon built on deck forward. Her interior is also being somewhat altered, and an additional stateroom is being added.

The 120-foot steam yacht which Seabury is building is well along in construction. She is all planked, decks are on, machinery, boiler, and joiner work well under way. She has a very handsome model and shows up well, and should make an exceptionally fine yacht when completed.

The sixty-five-foot yacht which is being built at the same yards is almost completed. The sixty-foot yacht for Dr. Haskell of Alton, Ill., is also well along, and will be launched as soon as the river opens up.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—When Manager Davis left town last week, it was said that he was only going as far as Cohoes, his home. He remained there but a short time, however, before continuing on his way to Indianapolis. Amos Rusie, the New-York Club's crack pitcher, lives there, and it is surmised that Davis has gone to coax him to sign.

—Some time ago it was said that Huyler Westervelt might decide not to play ball this year. He was at baseball headquarters yesterday, and, while he did not commit himself, the impression gained ground that he would sign a contract in the near future.

—A rumor from Louisville has it that Davis has been telegraphed to see Meekin and offer the pitcher $2,700 for the season, a substantial increase over his former salary. President Freedman would neither deny nor affirm the rumor yesterday.

—April 10 was set aside some time ago for a game at the Polo Grounds between the Giants and the Columbia College nine. This game was canceled yesterday, and an engagement made to play the Princeton team on that date.

—"Charley" Farrell, the catcher, and Van Haltren, the fielder, sent in their signed contracts to President Freedman yesterday. They also notified the new magnate that they would be ready for the call to go South.

Louty and Farrell Win.

The Business Men's tournament at Maurice & John's Billiard Rooms, in Nassau Street, is providing good sport for the lovers of billiards. Last evening there was a large attendance, and the games were well contested. The results follow: First Game—E. Louty beat T. McLaren, 210 to 93 points. Second Game—J. Farrell beat J. Garrison, 160 to 147 points. The highest run of the evening was 31 points, made by Louty.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tournament.
Yachting.—Meeting of American Yacht Club, at Delmonico's, 8 P. M.
Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.
Boxing tournament, at the New Manhattan Athletic Club, at 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

Bowling.—Tourists vs. Atalantas, at Paterson; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.
Meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club.
Meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, at 8 P. M.
Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Bicycling.—Meeting of National Assembly League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel; annual election of Gramercy Wheelmen, at 23 St. Mark's Place, 8 P. M.
Meeting New-York Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.
Ball of Rosedale Boat Club, at 412 Washington Street, Hoboken.
Annual dinner of Westchester Horse Show Association, at Delmonico's.
Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

Bowling.—Kings County vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Columbias vs. Bushwicks, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League.
Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.
Prospect Wheelmen's reception, at 351 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.
Meeting of the National Bicycle Association, at 57 West Twenty-sixth Street, at 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' Tournament.
Racquet championships, final game, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3 P. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at the American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.
Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway.

A Florida Bank Assigns.

LEESBURG, Fla., Feb. 11.—The Bank of Leesburg assigned to-day to President Stapleton of the Leesburg State Bank. It is believed the bank will pay dollar for dollar.

ROADSTERS WIN EASILY

They Take Two More Games from the Montauk Bowlers.

HOME TEAM WAS SNOWED UNDER

Wheelmen's League Contests Decided on the Acme Hall Alleys in Brooklyn — Two Games for the Bushwicks.

The Union County Roadsters kept up their winning streak in the wheelmen's bowling league, last evening, by trouncing the Montauk Wheelmen team, at the Acme Hall alleys, in Brooklyn. The visitors from Rahway scooped in the two victories with an ease and grace that come only from continued success. They have now won twenty games in succession, a record which few teams can boast.

As is the custom with Capt. Chamberlain's men, when they roll away from home, they were accompanied by a powerful band of "rooters," with voices of astonishing volume. One dark-eyed Roadster kept shouting "Pretty play!" all through the game in a tone that made the Montauks have the chills. It did not matter to him whether a Union County bowler knocked over one or ten pins, so long as he rolled a ball. That was sufficient to call forth his "Pretty play!"

To this Jersey "rooter" Capt. "Billy" Tate attributed the crushing defeat of the jaunty Montauks. The "rooter" shouted louder and longer in the second game, and perhaps that is the reason the Montauks got their worst defeat, 150 pins being the Roadsters' margin. In the opening contest the Roadsters won by 73 pins.

At no stage in either game were the Montauks ahead. The Roadsters simply set a pace, and the home bowlers followed after. No really good scores were made, the highest of the evening being 187, made in the first game by Capt. Chamberlain. This popular Roadster was by no means at his best, or he would have passed the double-century mark.

The Montauk boys were sadly out of form in both contests. Frost distinguished himself by getting the booby prize in the second game, with a score of 95. The next lowest score was 122, made by Conrad. In the opening contest this man made 158. The summary:

FIRST GAME.
UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	4	3	3	171
Martin	2	6	2	165
Chamberlain	5	2	3	187
Mooney	2	5	3	166
Howard	1	4	5	139
Total	14	20	16	828

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	1	6	3	158
Van Sicien	4	2	4	150
Darby	4	2	4	161
Frost	1	4	5	132
Schenck	1	6	3	154
Total	11	20	19	755

FRAMES.
Union Co....68 183 282 352 451 533 608 700 763 828
Montauk 61 145 236 297 382 458.522 598 669 755

Averages—Union County, 165 3-5; Montauk, 151. Scorers—Charles G. Carpenter and James Turney. Umpire—E. W. McNeill.

SECOND GAME.
UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	4	3	170
Martin	2	3	5	135
Chamberlain	2	3	5	142
Mooney	5	1	4	173
Howard	3	5	2	181
Total	15	16	19	801

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	0	3	7	122
Van Sicien	1	5	4	144
Darby	2	2	6	133
Frost	0	0	10	95
Schenck	3	4	3	157
Total	6	15	30	651

FRAMES.
Union Co....69 152 238 313 385 450 545 650 736 801
Montauk 67 139 206 279 332 390 465 522 597 651

Averages—Union County, 160 1-5; Montauk, 130 1-5.

BUSHWICKS EASY WINNERS.

The Castle Point Cyclers Lose Two Games to Terry's Bowlers.

The Bushwick Wheelmen bowling team played against the Castle Point Cyclers in the Wheelmen's League last evening at the former's alleys, in Brooklyn, and won both games. Capt. Terry of the Bushwicks made his best score of the tournament in the second game, getting 211.

The second game went to the Bushwicks by a difference of 190 pins. The summary:

FIRST GAME.
BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Hellowell	2	5	3	164
Faust	0	4	6	129
Morgan	1	5	4	152
J. Hellowell	1	7	2	152
Terry	2	5	3	170
Total	6	26	18	767

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	4	3	3	164
Bierling	3	2	5	124
Trautwein	1	3	6	123
Slonek	2	3	5	159
Haderstedt	2	3	5	148
Total	12	14	24	718

SECOND GAME.
BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Hellowell	4	3	3	174
Faust	3	5	2	189
Morgan	2	6	2	172
J. Hellowell	1	3	6	134
Terry	3	7	0	211
Total	13	24	13	880

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	2	6	2	157
Bierling	5	1	4	165
Trautwein	0	1	9	98
Slonek	1	4	5	141
Haderstedt	1	3	6	129
Total	9	15	26	690

A NEW CYCLE CLUB.

The National Association Offers a Novel Plan to Members.

The National Cycle Association is the latest arrival in the club world, and much success is predicted for it, because it aims to fill a long-felt want, namely, to supply its members with wheels on the installment plan. Its clubrooms are temporarily at 57 West Twenty-fifth Street, but when a permanent organization is effected the association intends to move up town, somewhere near the Park or Boulevard.

In all cities where associations are formed on this plan they are proving a big success, and are a benefit to those who are in need of bicycles for use, both for pleasure and in their business. Already similar clubs are in operation in Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Omaha, Philadelphia, and Kansas City. There is no initiation fee, but the dues are fixed at $20 per year, payable quarterly.

The plan which the association has adopted has been submitted to and pronounced by leading business men as a fair, equitable, and up-to-date method, whereby every member receives full value for his money, providing, of course, that the payments are kept up. The plan is also pronounced one of the best ever devised in the interest of the cycle trade, as many will procure bicycles through this means who do not like the lease installment method, but wish a clear title to the machine before using it. On Friday evening the association will elect its first board of officers. A large attendance of members is desired on this occasion, as matters of interest to all will receive consideration. H. A. Cox, who is called the supervisor of the club, has been one of the most active in forming it. He is very enthusiastic about its future and expects a large membership.

Some of the members of the association are Harry Appleton, V. F. Scullin, H. Smith, John Quigg, C. C. Thatcher, E. A. Brand, Maurice Hermann, Thomas Ford, Dr. Moran, J. S. Chuster, W. L. Clark, R. Eschman, R. H. Howard, C. H. Merchant, H. Borgstedt, A. Rudischauser, C. S. Connor, S. Richards, R. C. Le Roy, L. C. Le Roy, George Fehring, R. Ringen, A. T. Thabert, G. C. Gillispie, T. A. Wyse, B. F. Brown, Alexander Mayer, F. M. Jordan, B. F. Glidden, "Fred" Gillispie, William Link, Frank Winfield, H. P. Sandford, F. E. Hilderbrandt, Jr., and C. F. McCowen.

Wheelmen Bowling Captains to Meet.

Chairman Tate of the Bowling Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs has called a meeting of the Captains of the several teams in the wheelmen's league for this evening. The meeting will be held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel beginning at 8 o'clock. The principal matter to be acted upon will be the disposition of the Liberty team games. Some time ago the Libertys withdrew, and it is to be determined at this meeting whether or not their remaining games shall count as wins for the teams scheduled to play with them. Other matters of considerable importance will come up for consideration, and a full attendance is desired.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Archibald C. Willison of Cumberland, Md., the man who is expected to be the next President of the League of American Wheelmen, is thirty years of age, and, according to an exchange, was born near Cumberland on Oct. 7, 1864. When he was an infant, his parents moved into the city, and he attended later the public schools in Cumberland. In 1881 he was matriculated at Western Maryland College at Westminster, and in 1885 he was graduated second in his class. He was appointed to the Mail Service that year, and served until 1889. He also read law with Judge Andrew H. Boyd. In 1889 Mr. Wilson became business manager and assistant editor of The Cumberland Evening Times, a position he held until 1891. As correspondent of that paper he was the first outside newspaper man to get into Johnstown, Penn., after the fearful flood of 1889, being enabled by his knowledge of his native mountain country to reach the scene of disaster. Mr. Willison worked at Johnstown in several capacities. He helped to form the dictatorial government there, and served as guard, and afterward had charge of the commissary. He worked five days with but two hours' sleep, and contracted heart failure from his endeavors. In 1891 Mr. Willison organized the Cumberland Hardware Company, dealing in hardware and mining supplies, and he has been its President and manager continuously ever since. He became a bicycle rider in 1882. He was the local Consul of the League of American Wheelmen in Cumberland from 1887 to 1890, and has been a member of the State board of officers six years. He was delegate at large to the National Assembly six consecutive years, and was elected First Vice President at Louisville in 1894.

—Toward the latter part of the social season the Harlem Wheelmen will give a minstrel performance. On Friday evening last they gave a dress rehearsal of their show, and it passed off so successfully that a public performance was decided upon. The Harlems have considerable talent, and the show given on Friday was said to be away above the ordinary amateur minstrel performance.

—Bordeaux, France, has a fine cement track, on which 283 records were made last season. The famous racing men, the four Loste brothers, reside at that place.

—Sterling Elliott is quoted as saying that Boston will surely have the 1895 meet, and that Asbury Park will not get it even in 1896.

—The Holzman case will be settled on Saturday, when the committee appointed to investigate the matter holds its final conference.

—Ziegler, the California whirlwind, will take part in nearly all of the circuit battles this season. He will come East in May.

—Banker will sail for France on the 23d of this month. His contract calls for his appearance in Paris on March 1.

FOR THE RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP

E. La Montagne Easily Defeated C. L. Perkins in the First Games.

The racquet tourney for the amateur championship of America began at the court of the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club in West Forty-third Street yesterday afternoon. The first day's records showed three games won by E. La Montagne, Jr., from C. L. Perkins, who succeeded in capturing only one game.

The result was somewhat of a surprise to club members, as both men were thought to be very evenly matched. Play was begun promptly at 3:30 o'clock, with Mr. La Montagne serving. Both contestants appeared in fine fettle, Mr. La Montagne being a slight favorite. He set such a pace at the start with his wicked cut and his unusually good placing that he allowed his opponent only six points in the first game.

In the third game Mr. Perkins showed that he had something up his sleeve, and he did such clean work, "dropping" the ball just above the "tell tale" time after time, that he ran out the fifteen points before Mr. La Montagne could score more than two. The next game, however, fell an easy prey to last year's champion.

The other entries for the tournament are J. S. Tooker and J. S. Hoyt, and the drawings for the remainder of the week are as follows: Mr. Tooker vs. Mr. Hoyt, to-day; Mr. Perkins vs. Mr. Tooker, Wednesday; Mr. Hoyt vs. Mr. Perkins, Thursday; Mr. La Montagne vs. Mr. Tooker, Friday, and Mr. Hoyt vs. Mr. La Montagne, Saturday. If there should be a tie for the championship, it will be played off next Monday.

Mr. Tooker represents the Boston Athletic Association, which made an arrangement in 1891 with the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club to compete for the championship and trophy each year. In 1892 the championship was won by Richard D. Sears of Boston; in 1893 by Fiske Warren of Boston, and in 1894 by B. S. De Garmendia of New-York. Mr. De Garmendia is spending the Winter in Florida, and will therefore not compete this year.

The playing yesterday showed that Mr. Tooker, who is a slight favorite, will have to play a fast game to carry home with him the one-hundred-dollar cup offered by the New-Yorkers. Some of the gentlemen who saw the games yesterday were: C. S. Havemeyer, A. C. Potter, H. C. Mortimer, F. L. Henry, W. B. Dinsmore, and W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.; Dr. Chapin, G. F. Maxwell, Harry Strebigh, Francis R. Hitchcock, J. G. McNeel, and E. A. Thompson. The scores yesterday were as follows:

FIRST GAME.
La Montagne.....2 1 5 0 2 2 0 0 3—15
Perkins .....3 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 .— 6

SECOND GAME.
La Montagne....4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 4 1 0 0 3 1—15
Perkins .....0 4 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 .—11

THIRD GAME.
La Montagne.....0 0 0 1 1— 2
Perkins .....0 6 0 0 6 3—15

FOURTH GAME.
Perkins .....3 1 0 1 1— 6
La Montagne.....5 .....8 0 5 1 1—1.

B WON THE KEMP TROPHY.

End of the Annual Contest for the Seventh Regiment Prize.

The annual contest for the Kemp Trophy by teams of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club was concluded at the armory last evening, when members of Company G had their turn at the targets. The twenty-five men in G's team made a total of 1,038, but this was far too low to put the trophy within their reach.

The team representing Company B won the contest, with a total of 1,082, which was 9 points better than their total of a year ago, when Company F won, with a total of 1,098. F's boys fell 40 points below their 1894 score and barely secured second place from H's team by 2 points, with a total of 1,058.

The scores made by the competitors last evening were as follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	22	25	47
H. B. Burroughs	19	20	39
Sergt. A. G. Todd	22	24	46
H. E. Crall	21	24	45
E. B. Fernald	18	21	39
G. A. Fischer	18	18	36
J. A. Olsen	21	21	42
D. L. Williams	23	21	44
F. A. Reed	19	21	40
W. S. Burrell	20	22	42
Corp. H. J. Sills	18	22	40
R. S. Spencer	21	24	45
M. B. Nesbitt	20	20	40
L. S. Petrie	16	23	39
Sergt. J. W. B. Rockwell	20	8	28
W. A. Dixon	24	25	49
E. Shoemaker	21	20	41
W. H. Evans	18	17	35
W. Pinckney, Jr.	17	24	41
Corp. J. M. Moe	20	25	45
W. M. Stillwell, Jr.	22	22	44
A. Conover	21	22	43
Capt. J. B. Dewson	19	22	41
W. Reid, Jr.	24	25	49
Corp. G. T. Jenkinson	19	19	38
Total	503	535	1,038

The scores made by the several teams in the competition with their score made a year ago are as follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	1895. Total.	1894. Total.
Company B	529	553	1,082	1,073
Company F	509	549	1,058	1,098
Company H	509	547	1,056	1,079
Company C	495	558	1,053	1,012
Company I	508	544	1,052	999
Company G	503	535	1,038	1,042
Company A	486	551	1,037	1,039
Company D	487	529	1,016	1,017
Company K	503	511	1,014	985
Company E	479	516	995	1,023

Trinity's Baseball Team.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 11.—There is considerable baseball enthusiasm at Trinity College this year. Eighteen applicants for positions on the nine have gone into indoor training under Capt. Penrose, and a good team is assured. Mr Manneran, formerly of the Eastern League, has been secured as coach for the team.

Good Roads Association Meeting.

The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn held a meeting in the Eagle Building in that city last evening to take preliminary action in the matter of properly celebrating the opening of the Coney Island cycle path. Assurances were received from the Park Commissioner that he would co-operate with the association, and this pleased the wheelmen very much. President A. H. Angell was given power to appoint a Grand Marshal and a Committee of Arrangements. The latter will consist of delegates selected by the Brooklyn clubs, and they will meet for a conference on March 4. It is intended to allow women to ride in the procession. The reviewing stand for the occasion will probably be situated at Parkville.

SCHOOL BILLS DISCUSSED

The Board of Education Divided on the Question of Playgrounds—Salaried Commissioners

FAMOUS KING WILL CASE

Three Millions of Dollars and a Man's Freedom Involved.

A WOMAN'S INTEREST IN THE CONTEST

She Contends that the Man Who Has Been Confined for 28 Years in Insane Asylums Is Not William H. King.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11.—Under the form of a legal contest, there is waging in the highest courts of this State a battle which has in it extraordinary elements of romance and extravagant sensation. Three millions of dollars and a man's freedom and perhaps life are involved. On the offensive there is a woman—unknown and fighting single-handed, but strong in the possession of wealth, which has enabled her to retain the most able attorneys of the East to guard her interests. On the defensive there is an old family of Newport and New-York, rich and high in social connection; they, too, are well represented in a legal way, and are bitterly combating the efforts

Mrs. E. A. Webster Ross.

of this woman to take from them their possessions and to drag them down from their elevated position in society.

And the non-combatant, the rightful owner of the millions, the man whose life, perhaps, whose liberty certainly, is hanging in the balance, patiently awaits the outcome of this struggle at the Butler Hospital for the Insane in this city. For twenty-eight years he has known no home but an institution of this character, and in that time more than $42,000 has been expended for his care. Among the questions which are to be settled by the courts of this State, and of the United States, is one which involves the sanity of the old man who, during all these years, has been guarded as a lunatic.

They call this remarkable suit the "King case," for the reason that the aristocratic King family of New-York and Newport is most deeply involved, and that the claim that the man in the asylum is William H. King is advanced and disputed. It has attracted wide attention in this community and in the social circles at Newport, where its developments have been watched and understood, it needs no prophet to say that before the day which marks its conclusion it will be known in this country as one of the most remarkable and romantic stories known to legal jurisprudence.

In unfolding the details of this story the man in the insane asylum will be referred to as William H. King. That he is William H. King is disputed, but his order of commitment bears that name. If that is his name—and upon that question hangs the fate of the millions—the fighting woman is an interloper and an adventuress despite her evident wealth. If he is some other man a great wrong has been done, and the establishment of such a fact would tear the foundation from a great social fabric and send it in ruins to the ground.

On July 1, 1866, William H. King had made arrangements to be married in the City of Troy in the State of New-York. He was a resident of Newport, several times a millionaire, and owned valuable property in the place of his residence and in the City of New-York. He had made his money in China, having been engaged in trade there. He was of middle age. His main characteristic at that time appears to have been the habit of drinking to excess. Who the woman was to whom he was to have been married, what her connections were, whether what the King family might have regarded as a mésalliance was contemplated—these things have not yet been made known to the public. No marriage ceremony was performed upon that or any succeeding day, for about the time the marriage was to have taken place, two of King's brothers, Edward King and Dr. David King, arrived in Troy. Edward King was the father of George Gordon King, at present one of Newport's prominent society men, and one of the chief litigants in the case now before the courts.

King went back to Rhode Island with his brothers, and within a few days was confined in the McLean Asylum for the Insane in the State of Massachusetts. He was sent there on an order of commitment, the legality of which is questioned, and which, it is alleged, was signed by Charles Bradley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. The application for his confinement was made by a third brother, George Gordon King, and from that day to this, William H. King has been a prisoner. George Gordon King became the guardian of his insane brother's millions and remained so until he died. Then Edward King, another brother, secured the appointment, and his control of the property was only terminated by death. Following him, the third brother, Dr. David King, was made guardian. He died in 1882.

Then quietly and without warning the woman in the case appeared, and persistently and earnestly she has labored until she has opened the doors of the King closets and exposed what she claims are the skeletons of the household. This started with a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which was presented in Boston. The petitioner was a man—merely a figurehead—for behind him was the real mover, this earnest, fighting woman. The petition asked that King be released from the insane asylum, offering his sanity as a reason for the request. The petition was denied and an appeal taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. There the case is still pending.

On May 1, 1894, William H. King was removed from the McLean Insane Asylum to the Butler Insane Asylum of this city. He was brought here in a private car by order of George Gordon King, his presumed nephew, of Newport. Then George Gordon King made an application to the Rhode Island Supreme Court for appointment as guardian ad litem of the estate of William H. King—and this brought to public attention the mysterious woman. It was done without any advance sign or blowing of trumpets. A simple petition presented to the court opposed the appointment of King and asked that the petitioner, as next of kin, be made guardian of the estate of the man in the asylum. The name at the end of the petition was Mrs. E. A. Webster-Ross.

Before the Clerk of the court had finished reading the document, a score of reporters were seeking to learn the identity of this unknown woman. They asked her attorneys and received no satisfaction. They queried the representative of the King family and were informed that the woman was unquestionably an adventuress. And up to the present time the real identity of Mrs. Webster-Ross is as deep a mystery as ever, and one can only speculate as to why she calls herself the next of kin to the prisoner in the asylum, and insists—as she does insist—that he is not William H. King, and is not the uncle of George Gordon King of Newport.

The court asked for the filing of statements, and then Mrs. Webster-Ross came out with an array of astounding allegations. She was represented by eminent counsel, including Judge Jeremiah N. Wilson of Washington, who conducted Madeline Pollard's suit against Congressman Breckinridge; John P. Wyman of Boston, famed in legal councils of Massachusetts, and C. B. & C. E. Ellsworth, of high standing at the Rhode Island bar. Against these were Sweezy & Glover of New-York; William P. Sheffield, for years at the head of Newport's attorneys, and William G. Roelker, one of the ablest lawyers of this city. No more interesting chapter is there in the entire story of this celebrated case than that which Mrs. Webster-Ross presented to the court. According to her recital the search for the alleged William H. King had been the sole business of her life, engrossing her whole time and attention since 1876.

"I have made repeated visits for this purpose," she says, "to nearly every State in the Union. I have made two trips to Europe, and I have had attorneys and other assistants engaged in the search. During all that time I had no knowledge of the existence of the King families and heirs in Newport, and did not know of their existence until I discovered the whereabouts of the alleged William H. King."

How she learned of his location she does not say. But she declares that the three copies of the original commitments, each presented by the guardians of King, and each purporting to be a true copy, differ from each other in certain respects. She says that King was not insane at the time of his commitment, and that he was incarcerated contrary to the laws of the State of Massachusetts; that there was no physician's certificate for the order of admission to the McLean Asylum, and that not until April 23, 1894, after the man had been confined twenty-eight years, was a proper order of commitment obtained by George Gordon King from the Judge of the Police Court of Somerville, Mass., and that then habeas corpus proceedings were pending, and this paper was illegal. There are dozens of other charges. They include allegations that King's commitment to Butler Hospital was fraudulently procured; that his property has been dissipated and wasted; that if his mind is affected, it is only the natural result of confinement in a single room for twenty-eight years.

These allegations provoked a deep sensation, were all emphatically denied by the attorneys for the King family. The court considered the matter, and finally declined to admit Mrs. Ross as a party to the suit unless she would consent to disclose her identity. The Justice fixed upon Jan. 3 as the time limit in which this should be done.

In the meanwhile, attempted interviews with the attorneys for the mysterious woman were fruitless. They declined to furnish any information as to her relationship to King, and speculation ran rife. All kinds of questions were thrown at the lawyers. "Was she his wife?" "Was she the woman whom he was to have married?" "Was she his daughter by a recent marriage?" "Whence came her wealth?" and so on. The lawyers smiled, and the people are still speculating at least as to the relationship.

This she did not disclose on Jan. 3, because her chief attorney, Judge Wilson, was unable to be in the city. She did present some interesting affidavits, however, one of which was from her mother-in-law, Mrs. Octavia Sullivan of Washington. This announced that Mrs. Ross's maiden name was Calhoun, and that she was from the famous South Carolina family of that name. Her husband, Isaac Alison Ross, Mrs. Sullivan's son, was a man of wealth who died in 1876. He left property which realized over $80,000 to his widow, the woman in the King case. There were two other affidavits, presented by Susan P. Joslin and Samuel Allen of Newport, in both of which it was declared that Dr. David King had never spoken of a surviving brother, and had allowed the inference that he was the last of the direct family. This brought out for the first time the claim of Mrs. Webster-Ross that the man in the asylum was not William H. King.

"Who is he?" they asked of the sharp-featured, gray-haired woman who came to the Court House then for the first time.

"Wait and see," she said.

The Judges gave her case a set-back by declining to admit her as a party to the suit because of failure to make known her identity. King's attorneys did not insist upon his appointment as guardian ad litem, but submitted a list of prominent men of this State any one of whom they said would be acceptable. The list was headed by the name of ex-Chief Justice Thomas Durfee. The appointment of Mr. Durfee is expected daily, and then the case will be reopened by Mrs. Ross's attorneys. Judge Wilson had stated that on Jan. 3 the relationship of the woman to the man in the asylum should be divulged. Why he was unable to be here upon that day is not a matter of public knowledge. The Kings have never wavered in their denunciation of Mrs. Ross as an adventuress. If she is the next of kin to the alleged William H. King, to her care will go the magnificent King residence at Newport, the estates in New-York, the millions of dollars' worth of property which belong to the old man in the asylum. If her claims of relationship are established the world will stand amazed at the story of 1866, and the ruin which will come as its fruit.

LIVELY TOWN ELECTIONS EXPECTED

The Main Fight in Richmond County Will Be Over Supervisors.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Fe . 11.—The town elections in Richmond County to-morrow promise to be hotly contested and exciting.

Tickets have been nominated by the Democrats, Republicans, and the Independent Democrats in Castleton, Middletown, and Westfield, while in Northfield and Southfield fusion has been effected, and the tickets of Republicans and Independents contain the same names.

The main fight will be over the Supervisors to be elected for two-year terms in each town. In Northfield E. P. Doyle, Secretary of the State Fish Commission, is the Democratic candidate, and Frank Foggin, a young business man, heads the fusion ticket.

The Castleton candidates are Daniel Campbell, Democrat; George M. Pinney, Jr., Republican, and Thomas Chute, Independent. In Middletown Dr. John L. Feeny has been renominated by the Democrats, and is opposed by Charles D. Unger, Republican, and A. G. Funk, Independent.

The fight in Southfield will be warm between Nathaniel Marsh, Democrat, and William Bowen, fusion, while Westfield will have a three-cornered contest between David C. Butler, Democrat; Abram Cole, Republican, and Charles Bogardus, Independent.

The Good Government Club has indorsed Foggin, Chute, Unger, and Butler, but made no recommendation in Southfield.

The Place's Cargo Was Insured.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 11.—C. B. Parsons of B. T. Petty & Co. of 72 South Street, New-York, owners of the schooner Louis V. Place, arrived here to-night. He will go to the scene of the wreck to-morrow.

The vessel was valued at $30,000, with little insurance. The cargo, which was valued at $3,000, was insured.

Mr. Parsons said that the wife and four-year-old boy of Capt. Squires of the schooner, who was lost, are at 532 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J. Another son, aged seven years, is with his grandmother, at Bridgehampton, L. I.

A report reached here to-night that Capt. Squires's body had washed ashore at Southampton. An unknown body was washed ashore at Forges River, opposite Moriches, this afternoon.

The bodies of Mate Jalby and Sailor Oelson were brought here to-day and will be interred in a plot in the Episcopal Cemetery presented by Mrs. Augustus Weeks.

The rescued sailors, Nelson and Stevens, were taken to the United States Marine Hospital, at Stapleton, L. I., to-day.

Practical Sunday School Work.

Illustrations of practical Sunday school work were given last night in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The New-York Sunday School Association is trying to awaken an interest in this kind of work. The Rev. Charles P. Fagnani went through a regular Sunday school lesson with a class of boys to make the explanation more complete.

The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge then went through the same lesson with a class of teachers, after which a review of the work was made by the Rev. A. H. McKinney.

The Sunday School Association is very anxious to establish its method of teaching, and will probably continue illustrations of this kind.

STAMP AGENT IGNORED

Senate Committee Opposed to an Appropriation for His Office.

TO GET RID OF HIM, IT IS SAID

Reasons for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving Being Opposed to Him—Mr. Bissell Interferes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The success of the United States Postage Stamp Agent, Dr. Wesley R. Davis, in holding the Bureau of Engraving and Printing strictly to the terms of its contract for printing postage stamps, resulting in an extra expense to the Government of about $17,000, through the rejection of millions of inferior stamps furnished by the bureau, is considered to be the cause for the excision from the Post Office Appropriation bill, by the Senate Committee of Appropriation, of the paragraph calling for $12,000 for the pay of the Agent and his assistants.

The office of United States Postage Stamp Agent has existed for fifty years or more. The agent is the intermediary between the Government and the stamp contractor, and on him rests the responsibility of seeing that the Government's interests in this direction are thoroughly protected.

The proposition to do away with the agent and the persons under his control, who distribute all the stamps furnished by the contractor and keep close watch of the work in all its branches, has never before been made. In fact, up to the time the Bureau of Engraving and Printing secured the contract for furnishing stamps to the Government, the services of the agent were considered by the Post Office authorities to be absolutely indispensable. They still entertain this view, but the bureau officials think that the agent is an unnecessary fixture, and they would be much gratified to have him removed.

The facts relating to the early efforts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to manufacture stamps reflect seriously upon the judgment and skill of the chief, Mr. Claude M. Johnson of Kentucky. The first batch of stamps was satisfactory, because the methods of the American Bank Note Company, the former contractor, were followed to the letter.

The bureau officers in a short time reached the conclusion that they could improve the quality of the output by following ideas original with themselves, with the result that three or four hundred millions of stamps were ruined, and the country was put to the inconvenience of using mucilage to make stamps cling to envelopes. The bureau made light of the errors due to official inexperience and stupidity, but the presence of the stamp agent at the bureau proved a sufficient safeguard to the Post Office Department, and the blame was lodged where it belonged.

If the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had been a private concern, the Government would have had cause for action against it, and it undoubtedly could have been compelled to make good the large sum involved in the destruction of so many stamps, but being a Government institution, the loss naturally fell on the Government.

The mortifying results attending the attempt of the bureau to manufacture stamps without availing itself of the exeprience of practical men created irritation between Chief Johnson and the stamp agent. Everything possible has been done by Mr. Johnson and his chief assistant to make the life of the stamp agent burdensome.

The action of the Appropriations Committee in cutting out the House provision for the maintenance of the agency is regarded as a part of the plan of the bureau officers to rid themselves of the annoying presence of the agent. Chief Johnson is a friend of Senator Blackburn's, and Senator Blackburn is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Appropriation, and has control of the Post Office Appropriation bill on the floor.

When, on Saturday, Postmaster General Bissell discovered the plan to abolish the stamp agency, he sent this letter to Senator Blackburn:

Sir: It having been brought to my attention that on behalf of the Senate Committee on Appropriations you have reported the Post Office Appropriation bill with a recommendation that the item providing for the pay of postage stamp agent and the expenses of the agency be expunged, I have the honor to present you the following statement and to express the hope that you will endeavor to have the committee's action in this matter reconsidered.

First—The fact that the postage stamps furnished to Postmasters are now made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in this city does not render the employment of an agent less desirable than when they were made in New-York. The department still needs some one to look after the very important business to be transacted between it and the bureau—a business involving the accurate and safe issue and transmission of over $50,000,000 worth of public securities—and an officer such as we have heretofore had, known as the postage stamp agent, and charged with the same duties and authority, is naturally and properly the one to be employed. The necessity for the employment of this officer, too, is recognized in the agreement concerning the making and issuing of postage stamps by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, formally entered into between this department and the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of which I herewith submit.

Second—The agent has now under him seven clerks, with duties that must be performed by somebody—duties which take in the addressing of thousands of packages of stamps that must be daily transmitted to Postmasters, and the preparation of official vouchers, on which depend accounts involving over two-thirds of all the postal revenue. If the appropriation for these clerks, heretofore made in the Post Office Appropriation bill, is to be withdrawn, some provision must be otherwise made for an equivalent force; but such a change is unnecessary and inexpedient, in view of the fact that the present agency is very economically administered, that its employes have been trained to this kind of business, and that any others to be appointed under a modified system would be far less accurate and expeditious, both of which qualifications in work of this kind are of the greatest importance.

Third—Since the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been manufacturing postage stamps, this department has had the benefit of experience to show that the foregoing views are sound. Apart from this, I think, that generally speaking, it would hardly do for this department to abandon all its present supervision over so important a branch of its business as the making and issuing of its postage stamps, or to consent to the transfer of that function to some other branch of the Government. Where so much of its revenue is involved, as in this matter, it seems to me that the Post Office Department should be in the closest touch with every part of the business, and should have the fullest opportunity to look closely and constantly after its own interests. The memorandum of agreement herewith inclosed, will give some indication of the department's recognized jurisdiction at present over these matters.

I sincerely trust that you will take the necessary steps to have the recommendation of the committee withdrawn when the bill comes up in the Senate for action.

W. S. BISSELL, Postmaster General.

While Mr. Blackburn has not taken any official notice of this letter, it is understood that he now realizes that the scheme, which, if successful, would place the Post Office Department at a serious disadvantage, can hardly be defended, and that he will not offer much opposition to the restitution of the provision for the agency. Mr. Hill, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Frye, and other Senators, whose attention has been called to the action of the Appropriation Committee, propose to fight the amendment if necessary, but they now believe that it will be withdrawn.

Thus far no explanation worthy of consideration has been advanced for the action of the committee.

Should the amendment prevail, the Government would be deprived of a check on the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which the experience of the last six months shows to have been desirable and effective.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE QUESTION

Address Before Baptist Ministers by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Hobart—Harsh Words for Saloon Keepers.

The Rev. A. R. Moore presided at the weekly meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. A. F. Hobart of Yonkers spoke on "The Ethics of the Excise Question." He said there was no legalized way for religious thought to affect legislation. The only way to reach it was through the moral convictions of individuals, and the ministers must educate these convictions in their own flocks.

"The rum sellers," he said, "are a lot of miserable miscreants, who are damning themselves and their fellow-men, and, since we cannot put a stop to their business, we must restrain the damnable traffic. Most people say that rum selling is a devilish business. We have got the rum sellers on the hip. Give the devil his due, for you cannot get any nearer to him than the liquor dealer.

"The only arguments advanced for high license are that it restricts the sales and pays the bills. As to the first, it does nothing of the kind. It creates fewer saloons, but it multiplies the low dives and hells which now run secretly. Moreover, the argument that saloon keepers will turn detectives is bosh, because they are all a lot of robbers, thugs, and murderers. They know it, and they stick to it among themselves.

"Will you allow murder if the murderer pays for the funeral and gives the widow a set of weeds? This license money goes into the pockets of the politicians. This is stealing, and it is wrong to do that, even from a thief.

"If you are going to license the saloons, make your license low as regards money, and high as regards morality. Make the man sell on decent days and in decent hours, and tell him the first time he breaks the law his license will be revoked, and he will never get another one, nor will the man who employs him."

A short discussion followed Mr. Hobart's address.

THE WOMAN'S WILL PREVAILED

FATHER AND BROTHER THOUGHT SHE WANTED TO MARRY.

In Court Miss Allen Insisted that She Had No Thought of Marriage, and Refused to Return to Her Home.

A handsome, stylishly-dressed woman, with blonde hair, stood before Police Justice Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and glowered at her brother, who stood beside her.

Policeman Ackerly, who had brought this couple to court, said he was attracted by a great crowd on Third Avenue at Forty-ninth Street at about 10:30 o'clock in the morning. When he reached the spot the woman said:

"Officer, this man is trying to prevent me from going home, and has even employed force to accomplish his object. Will you not compel him to desist?"

"This woman is my sister," said the man, a fine-looking, well-dressed young man, "and I am merely trying to induce her to return to her father and sister, from whom she has absented herself for no reason, and I propose to execute my purpose."

At this the woman declared in forcible terms that she would not return, and that any one who attempted to coerce her would do so at his peril.

The woman and the man, the policeman said, fell to wrangling again, and he crowd increased. After arrest the woman said she was Miss Rose Allen, thirty-one years old, of 56 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. Her companion said he was Frank W. Allen, twenty-four years old, of 206 East Fifty-first Street, a commission merchant. While they were in the station house their father entered. He seemed to be laboring under intense excitement, and declared that he would take his daughter home with him, and dared the police to interfere. He was finally ejected from the station.

On being arraigned in court, the woman was the first to speak. "Judge," she said, "this man is my brother. He has attacked me on the public street and hurt me." She showed her right arm, which seemed to be slightly bruised. "He wishes me to go to my father's house. I cannot do this, and will not. I wish you would warn him not to molest me again."

Justice Deuel inquired why she objected to returning to her father's house, since it was evidently desired that she should do so.

Miss Allen hesitated a minute and then said:

"I will tell you. Some time ago there was a young man visiting at the house. My sister declared that I was trying to marry him. My father also fell in with their ideas, and he declared that I should not marry him. They have kept at me about him until my life was miserable, so on Wednesday last I left them and went to Brooklyn. Judge, I had no more intention of marrying that man that I have of marrying you at the present moment."

The brother attempted to speak, but the magistrate stopped him and warned him not to interfere with his sister in any way. He then discharged both.

Miss Allen declined to give the name of the man who was responsible for the trouble, but she said he was now in Canada. She said she would ask for nothing of her father, but would support herself by sewing. When she was in court her father created so much disturbance that he was ejected.

Aldermen Filed Mayor Schieren's Veto.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday ordered on file Mayor Schieren's veto of the resolution revoking the franchises of the Brooklyn City and the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Companies. A large crowd, present in expectation of an attempt to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto, was disappointed.

Alderman Droge offered a resolution protesting against the passage of a bill in the Legislature for the tunneling of Newtown Creek.

Alderman Walsh said the tunnel proposed would cost at least $5,000,000, and would be of no use except to railroads.

Why He Was So Sure Smith Is Dead.

The Assembly Committee on Contested Elections heard testimony in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday in the case of Thomas H. Wagstaff, Jr., against Assemblyman John McKeown, Democrat, from the First District of Kings County.

One of the witnesses, Neil Gillespie, testified that two voters had died since the election.

"How do you know that Elkanah Smith is dead?" asked Lawyer Hirsch.

"I ought to know," replied Gillespie, "as I wore his clothes after his death."

No very strong evidence was obtained, and an adjournment was taken until Friday.

The Parrot and the Sparrow.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A little boy found a half-frozen and half-starved English sparrow Friday in the doorway of a restaurant on South Broadway. The lad picked the bird up and took it into the restaurant, where it quickly revived. It was well fed, and when fully restored tried to pick fights with canary birds, of which there are in the restaurant a number in cages. The sparrow could not get at the canaries, but the poor little songsters were badly frightened. Finally the sparrow attacked a big cage, in which was a parrot. The pugnacious sparrow tried in every way to get at the parrot, but the latter, calmly perced on a cross stick, eyed the sparrow for a while, and finally said "Go to thunder!"

AID FOR THE WORTHY POOR

APPEAL BY THE BUSINESS MEN'S RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Success of the Five-Cent Restaurants—Much Good Work Done Last Year—$10,000 Wanted.

The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Relief Committee of the Industrial Christian Alliance held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Vermilye & Co., 16 Nassau Street, and issued the following appeal on behalf of the poor of the city:

The Business Men's Relief Committee is urgently in need of funds to extend its People's Five-Cent Restaurants and Groceries, and to provide the poor with coal and wood at wholesale prices. For this purpose it appeals for $10,000, in addition to the funds subscribed during the past year. Contributions may be sent to John B. Townsend, Treasurer, at the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, or to the Bowery Savings Bank.

This committee was organized in December a year ago, and established eight restaurants and groceries in the most needy districts from the Battery to Harlem. One million five hundred and eighty thousand meals were given, at a total expense of $32,650.46. This work also gave employment for several months to 100 men, who otherwise would have been homeless wanderers on the streets.

A balance of $4,806.14 was carried over, and the work is being continued, at the urgent demand of churches, missions, charitable institutions, and teachers, who cooperated with the committee last Winter.

People's five-cent restaurants and groceries have, therefore, been opened at 159 Bleecker Street, 5 East Broadway, 57 Market Street, 112 Rivington Street, 67 Avenue C, and at the corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets. At all of these depots both cooked food and groceries are sold in five-cent parcels. To be eaten upon the premises, an abundant meal of excellent quality of meat stew, coffee, and bread is given for 5 cents, while to be taken home for family consumption, a quart of meat stew, a quart of coffee, and half a loaf of bread are given for 5 cents.

Many experienced charitable workers have written to the committee that this suffices for a meal for three persons.

Essential groceries are sold in five-cent packages at the lowest wholesale rates, but, to avoid competing with the small dealer, they are sold for cash only to such as present a card signed by a responsible pastor, charitable worker, or teacher, certifying that the holder is in need of help. Experience has proved that a family of three can thus be supplied with an abundance of food of excellent quality and in considerable variety for from 90 cents to $1.05 per week for the family.

The committee itself gives no direct relief. Its object is to provide facilities whereby the charitable may most quickly, economically, and safely relieve the hunger of the worthy poor, and whereby the unemployed or partially employed may make their diminished wages or scanty savings go two or three times as far as under ordinary conditions. The underlying principle of the work is co-operation in the food line with all the existing charitable agencies. The funds donated by the public pay the rent and the cost of fitting up and conducting the depot. It is intended that the purchasers shall return to the committee the first cost of the raw provisions.

The committee issues five-cent tickets, good for hot food or for groceries, bearing the addresses of all the restaurants, and redeemable at any. These tickets may be bought either personally or by letter at the central office, 170 Bleecker Street. This enables the benevolent to give a hungry man a meal of nutritious food at a cost of only 5 cents, and with certainty that the charity will not go for liquor.

A sharp demand is now made that depots be established in the central west side, in the central east side, and in Harlem east side, and that coal and wood be added to the supplies at all depots. It is well known to all charitable workers that nothing more acutely pinches the very poor than the enormous prices they have to pay for fuel. Without storage facilities in their contracted tenements, they are compelled to buy by the pail or peck at from $12 to $20 a ton.

The committee begs to announce that it can neither open new stations nor add coal and wood, unless a generous response is made to this appeal.

Donald McKay is President of the committee; Mayor Strong, J. Pierpont Morgan, Whitelaw Reid, ex-Gov. Flower, and E. L. Godkin, Vice Presidents; Henry L. Pike, Secretary, and John P. Townsend, Treasurer.

FRANCHISES NOT YET AWARDED

An Injunction Prevented Action by Richmond County Supervisors.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 11.—The companies seeking electric railroad franchises in Richmond County met with the first real opposition to-day. The Supervisors had fixed this morning for final action upon all applications, but were restrained by a temporary injunction, returnable next Saturday morning.

The order was granted by County Judge S. D. Stephens, upon affidavits by Richard B. Whittemore and F. L. Rodewald, which allege that the franchises are to be given away without proper compensation to the county and without advertisement and sale at public auction.

Counsel for the applicants and the board told Judge Stephens that the Supervisors had no powers to grant a franchise, but only to grant permission to lay tracks upon what are known as county roads; and that provision had been made to require ample deposits of cash and bonds to protect the public interests. But Judge Stephens declined to vacate the order.

It has become well understood that this injunction was obtained in the interest of the Staten Island Rapid-Transit Company. It is principally aimed at the Staten Island Electric Railroad, and is simply a renewal of the fight between the Rapid-Transit Company and the syndicate which purchased the ferry franchise last Fall. The Staten Island Electric Railroad Company is controlled by Gen. Samuel Thomas, Thomas F. Ryan, Henry H. Rogers, Howard Carroll, and others, and it is applying for the right to rebuild and operate as an electric road the defunct Staten Island Belt Line Railroad, with extensions of that road, which will parallel the Rapid-Transit Road from Mariners' Harbor to South Beach.

The Mountain Rule in Vermont.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

I have been trying to account for the revival of the agitation for the abolishment of the "mountain rule" in Vermont politics just at this time, and, as nearly as I can make out, there is some one who lives on one side and wants to be elected to office from the other. Just who this "dark horse" is may be disclosed at an early day by political developments, but for the present he shall be unnamed, although I know I could hit "within forty rows of apple trees," as the saying is, if I should guess. As a matter of fact, the Vermont press has abolished this mountain rule over and over again, but just as soon as a nominating convention is held, or an election by the Legislature is at hand, the side whose turn it is to take the office in question insists that the State would tip up edgewise if, for instance, both United States Senators were to be placed on one side of the mountain. The claim prevails, and then you have your mountain rule again, as strongly intrenched and as inviolable as ever.

Dinner of Alpha Sigma Society.

The Alpha Sigma Society had a quiet dinner at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, last evening.

Covers were laid for twenty. The Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker presided. Dr. A. G. Vermilye spoke happily on "Our Wives and Daughters," and the Rev. J. D. Wells delivered a brief address on "Alpha Sigma Looking Backward." The Rev. William G. Rice and the Rev. Henry M. Cox made some witty remarks.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.00 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Dry Goods.

TO-DAY ALSO PERFUMERY DAY! SALE OF Gloves, Underwear, and Lavallier corsets, just received. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Billiards.

WANTED—Combination pool and billiard table, balls, cues, &c. J. A. H., Post Office Box 676, New-York City.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 324 Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1,146 8th ST., 25 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, connecting front rooms, with board; parlor dining room; references.

8 EAST 47th ST.—1 attractive second-floor suite, offering all the requirements of a perfect home; references.

4th AV., 260, NEAR 21st.—Suite of rooms, with bath, private table; open grate fire; reference.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

938d ST., 76 EAST, (ring Davis's bell.)—Two handsomely furnished steam-heated rooms, with bath; corner apartment, single or en suite; gentlemen only.

998d AV.—Furnished rooms, with or without out board. Sheridan's bell.

Winter Resorts.

The Mountain Park Hotel,
HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.

Only 24 hours from New-York City by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming resort, 1,500 feet elevation. Its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble baths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge.

DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers. SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors.

HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivaled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

F. N. PIKE, Manager.
Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place. Also of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.

Accommodations for 300 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost $1,000,000. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry average temperature of 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.

WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Now Open.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the Beach.

All conveniences, including hot and cold sea water baths in house, elevator, steam heat, sun parlors, &c. Coach meets all trains.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE CHALFONTE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach.
Open all the year round.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Parties desiring to find superior cuisine and attendance, with home comforts, also elegantly-furnished rooms, in a select house, can address GREY GABLES, Box 165 Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation,

INDIEN hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

Instruction—City Schools.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities.

Hotels.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.
C. L. BRIGGS.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Jan. 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Feb. 15, 1895, and then opened, for supplying the Quartermaster's stores, such as stationery, parts of lamps, rakes, horse blankets, brushes, &c., specified on schedule, giving full information, to be seen and had at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked as stated on the schedule and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, D. Q. General.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Feb. 7, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 2, 1895, and then opened, for supplying about 20,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

Where Help Is Needed.

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers...Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau
Last week of
GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, extra performance under the auspices of the Purim Association in aid of the United Hebrew Charities, and the Educational Alliance, second performance of Verdi's opera, FALSTAFF. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, De Vigne, and Scalchi, MM. Russitano, Campanari, Nicolini, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel. WED. EV'G, Feb. 13, only time of Meyerbeer's opera, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Lucile Hill, MM. Ancona, Ed. de Reszke, and Tamagno. THURS. EV'G, at Brooklyn—FALSTAFF. FRI. EV'G, Feb. 15, last Subscription Night, LES HUGUENOTS. (THE HUGUENOTS.) Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, and Mme. Melba, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, Ancona, and Jean de Reszke. SAT. MAT., Feb. 16, last Matinée—OTELLO. Mmes. Eames and Muntelli, MM. Tamagno and Maurel. SAT. EV'G, Feb. 16, last Popular Opera Night—FAUST.

DARTMOUTH'S NEW HALLS

Elegant Structures That Are Soon to be Added to the College.

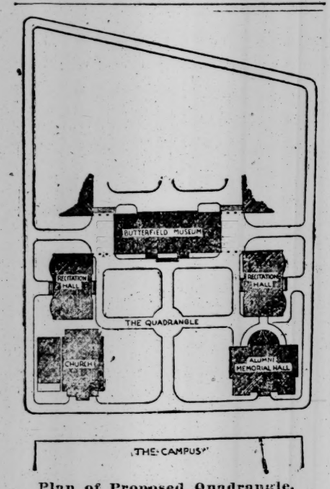
NEW QUADRANGLE NORTH OF CAMPUS

Butterfield Museum First, Then Alumni Memorial Hall — A Splendid Place for Other New Structures.

Dartmouth College is soon to have some new buildings. Plans have been completed for two, which will be the first of a group in the quadrangle lying north of the college campus.

The old "Rood House" and other residences fronting the campus, beside the college church, have been secured by the college authorities, and will be removed to make way for the new and elegant buildings soon to be begun.

About two years ago the question of improvement in this direction was discussed and warmly advocated by President Tucker, who was just about to assume the responsibilities of his new office. To his study and personal attention to the questions involved, vigorously supported by the Building Committee of the Trustees, may be attributed the success of the forthcoming scheme. Careful thought was given to the method of enlargement. Plans were drawn for additions to the older buildings, the property to the south of the campus was secured for protection, and most serious thought was given toward laying out a large quadrangle on the beautiful park lands to the north of Old Dartmouth Hall. Owing, however, to its rocky character, and



Plan of Proposed Quadrangle.

the evident expense necessary for preparation, and also to its exposed position for the Winter life of the college, this idea was given up. But the absolute need of more and better equipped dormitories becoming evident, Sanborn House was secured and a large addition was made to its rear, three stories in height, following the lines of the old building, and giving accommodations for some fifty students, with well-appointed studies and chambers, bath and toilet rooms. The outcome of the work was most satisfactory.

The feeling had constantly been growing that, whatever move was next made, should be so comprehensive as to include at least the possibilities of building requirements for the future, and shall avoid the mistake of scattering effort so fatal to many college improvements in their practical working efforts as well as their architectural effects.

Through the regard for the college of many of the residents north of the campus the land was obtained, and on it has been laid out the quadrangle around which will be grouped the Butterfield Museum, two recitation halls, and the Alumni Memorial Hall and old church, which has been restored, making one of the most beautiful interiors in New-England. It is hoped that further improvements may be carried out in the line of a second quadrangle here, or elsewhere.

The Butterfield Museum will be the first building erected, the foundations of which will be laid the coming Spring.

Several years ago an old graduate appeared at Commencement, quite alone so far as the men of his time were concerned. One or two of the professors naturally interested themselves in him, showing him about the college, and informing him of the changes which had taken place, and were still going on. When he returned to his home he made such provision for his Alma Mater that when he died, some years later, the college was the richer by about $150,000, which he asked should be devoted to the erection of a building, to cost not less than $30,000, and the study therein of paleontology, archæology, ethnology, and kindred subjects.

This gentleman was Dr. Ralph Butterfield of Kansas City, class of 1839, and it is to his generosity, therefore, that the college is enabled to commence its work of improvement. The architects of the new buildings are Messrs. Lamb & Rich of this city.

The Butterfield Museum will be 145 by 55 feet, built of cream-white brick, with white stone and granite. It will be a simple, dignified building, in the classic Ionic style, which the architects have adopted for the whole quadrangle scheme. For the present, biology will hold a place in the building until some good friend shall enrich the college with a building especially devoted and equipped for this subject.

The building will, however, be devoted to museum purposes, and will contain a large exhibition room, 30 by 80, on the second story, which will run through two stories, with heavily-trussed roof, thirty-five feet above the floor, devoted chiefly to paleontology. At each end of this room will be galleries from the third floor given up to small-case work. On the second floor there will be also two large museum rooms, 30 by 51, devoted to geology, ethnology, and archæology, while the third floor will have also two more museum rooms, 30 by 51, lighted from the top, and given up to physical geology and mineralogy.

In the front of the building, on the second floor, will be a library, and on the third floor a special museum, twenty feet square, lighted from the top, while the first floor will be given up to large and small recitation rooms, and the private rooms of the department professors. Large working laboratories are in the basement, which in the rear is entirely out of ground.

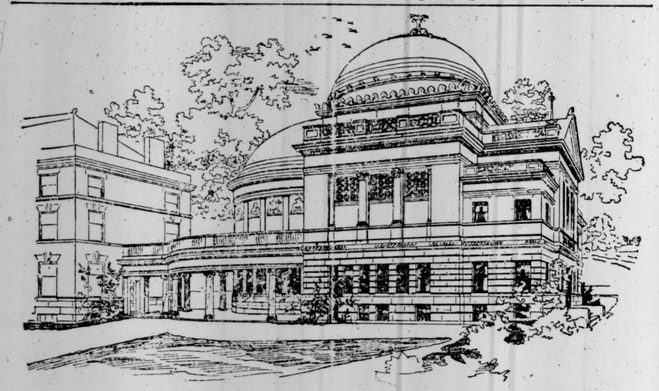
This building will form the pivotal point of the quadrangle, and will be connected with the two recitation halls on either side by arcades, which will in turn connect on the right with the Alumni Memorial Hall.

The Alumni Memorial Hall is of such character that its erection ought not to be long delayed, for many of the alumni have come forward upon the first call of President Tucker, and it is confidentiy expected that they will rally round the college in its endeavor to enrich its exterior effect as well as its executive branches. In this building it is proposed to gather its hundreds of pictures of men who have honored Darmouth College. Her war record also, it is felt, should be given a prominent position here, for no college in the land can show a more glorious record of the devotion of her sons to the cause of freedom.

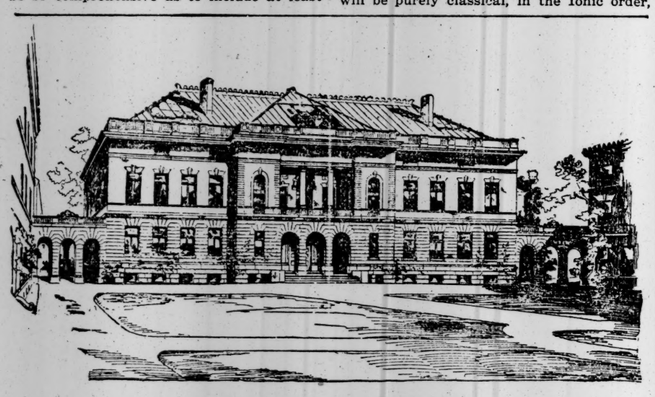
But added to the idea of the building being a memorial hall there has always been the need of administrative quarters, and under the guidance of President Tucker the idea has gathered proportions, and the two needs will be incorporated within the walls of this building. As part of the quadrangle scheme the Alumni Memorial Hall will occupy the "Rood House" corner, and will be entered from opposite the campus through a wide hallway, which will lead to the Memorial Hall by double staircases of iron and marble. The first door will contain the President and Trustees' rooms on one side and the Dean and Treasurer's quarters on the other side, and connected with the Dean's room will be a large book vault and a fire-proof basement room devoted to the proper protection of the archives of the college.

The apse of the building also will contain a beautiful circular Faculty or lecture room 40 feet in diameter, and abundant toilet rooms are to be found on this floor.

Ascending the grand staircase, the Memorial Hall occupies the whole floor, is cruciform, 90 feet across its width and depth, the side bays being divided from the centre by polished marble shafts of the Ionic order, these side bays receiving their light high up to give large wall surface for hanging space. Over the entrance is a balcony, and the rear circular apse is entered through a large arch, its walls columnated and the ceiling heavily coffered in enriched panels. Over the centre of the hall is a low dome, 45 feet in diameter, receiving light all around its enriched frieze, its centre being 60 feet above the floor. From an exterior view the style of the building will be purely classical, in the Ionic order,



Alumni Memorial Hall.



Butterfield Museum Building.

with columnated pediment front, back of which, in the centre, rises the dome. The materials to be used will be cream brick and marble, or marble and granite.

The estimated cost of the buildings in the quadrangle is $250,000.

Verdict in a Case of Forgery.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—A verdict for the plaintiff was rendered in the Mercer Circuit Court to-day in the case of the American Saw Company against the First National Bank of this city to recover some $20,000. The money was drawn from the bank by Isaac F. Bissell, the Cashier of the saw company, who was not authorized, according to the saw company's contention, to handle checks, except for deposit. About a year ago it was discovered that Bissell was short in his accounts, and had been appropriating large sums, including those drawn from the bank. There are now 106 indictments against him for forgery and kindred offenses.

Many Bicycles Stolen.

From The Dayton (Ohio) Times.

The stealing of bicycles has become one of the leading crimes in Ohio. It is said that during the year 1894 192 were unlawfully taken, while the number of horses stolen was but forty-seven. Various reasons are advanced as to these matters, but the most sensible appears to be that bicycles can be more easily captured, make no noise when ridden away, are hard to identify, and in no case have to be fed or groomed as horses are. The "silent steeds" will do well to remain at home at night unless accompanied by their owner.

PATRONAGE OF THE STATE

Mr. Barnes's Pull With the Republican Administration.

EVEN MR. AINSWORTH IN REBELLION

A Resolution to Investigate the Republican City of Rochester Passed by a Republican Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Up to the present time William Barnes of Albany, editor and State Committeeman, has been quietly, but none the less successfully, walking away with most of the patronage at the disposal of the State officers and the Legislature, thereby incurring the displeasure of the other Republican leaders of the State Committee who have failed to secure anything. Thus far, since the return of the Republican Party to power, Mr. Barnes has secured the Secretary of State, John Palmer, and all the patronage that goes with that office; the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Frederick Easton; one Assistant Adjutant General, Col. Phisterer; one Regent of the University, Dr. Albert Van Derveer; five page boys, and the stenographer for the Governor, for the Lieutenant Governor, and for the Speaker. He is also training ex-Assemblyman Leroy for a State Assessor and Jonn T. McDonough for any office that may come his way.

There are Republicans who imagine that Mr. Barnes has obtained a sufficient amount of patronage, and ought to be satisfied, and it was not, therefore, surprising to-night that even Mr. Ainsworth was forced to enter strenuous objection to a measure that proposed to transfer from a Democratic County Judge to a Republican District Attorney the appointment of a stenographer, at a salary of $1,200 a year, to take testimony given before the Grand Juries of the county.

Of course this kind of legislation is of the most contemptible character and of the sort that the journal owned by Mr. Barnes was wont to condemn when practiced by the Democratic Legislatures of three and four years ago. Mr. Foley properly stigmatized it as small grab, and said that it was insulting to the intelligence of the people of the State that the time of the Legislature should be wasted on this kind of bill. The bill, however, was ordered to third reading.

Mr. Barnes has in contemplation a scheme for which a great deal of lobbying has been done, to substitute Secretary of State Palmer for Controller Roberts on the Capitol Commission, a bill to that effect having been introduced. With an Albany man on the commission, Barnes's grip on the patronage would be secure.

Syracuse has come to Albany and demanded an investigation, in order to discover whether corruption abounds there or not. For nearly a year the newspapers that are controlled by ex-Congressman James J. Belden have been declaring that the city was rotten in all its departments, and that the Board of Aldermen was particularly so. When Mayor Jacob Amos was elected by the Hendricks-Hiscock machine, in the three-cornered fight last Spring, defeating Mr. Belden's candidate, and the Democratic candidate, the general belief was that the morals of the town would be improved. But the Belden newspapers continued to repeat their charges more defiantly than ever, until the merchants of Syracuse were reluctant to register as coming from that city, and foreign capital refused to invest there. The Business Men's Association finally took up the charges, and appointed a committee of investigation, consisting of Henry J. Mowry, the leader of the old Cleveland Democracy; Francis Hendricks, and James J. Belden. The latter declined to serve.

To-night Mr. Chapman of Syracuse, an anti-Belden man, who was elected by the Hendricks-Hiscock faction, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Speaker to appoint a committee to investigate the city departments. Mr. Chapman innocently explained that these charges had been iterated, and the people there wanted the city investigated.

Mr. Gallagher of Kings suggested that a majority of the committee should be Democratic, in order to secure effective work. No objection was made to the adoption of the resolution, and the singular spectacle was seen of a Republican member asking a Republican House to investigate a Republican city.

Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua is after the Superintendent of Agriculture, the Factory Inspector, and the Superintendent of State Prisons. To-night he introduced a resolution asking that these officers report to the Legislature all the appointments made since Jan. 1, and the names of persons who indorsed the applications.

The session of the Senate was brief and uneventful; not more than ten Senators were present, and an adjornment was taken within ten minutes after it was called to order. The New-York Senators were detained an hour and a half on the North Shore limited, by a hot box.

To-morrow the Senate Cities Committee will give a hearing on the Greater New-York bills and the House Cities Committee on the New-York Tenement-House bills. The hearing on the Excise bills has been postponed from Feb. 21 to Thursday, Feb. 28 at 2 o'clock in the Assembly Chamber.

ITS CONDITION DECLARED PERFECT

Report of Trustees of the German Hospital and Dispensary.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital and Dispensary was held last night at Arion Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

In their report the Trustees mentioned the perfect condition of the hospital, thanked the Ladies' Auxiliary Society for providing linen and bedding, and announced that the training school for nurses was progressing admirably.

The Treasurer reported receipts of $61,224, of which $48,354 was in legacies and $3,435 from the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. During the year 2,434 patients were cared for, of whom 1,790 were free.

In the dispensary, 34,174 free patients were treated, and 47,857 prescriptions were dispensed.

The new Trustees elected were R. H. Adams, Edward M. Burghard, Ad. Kuttroff, A. J. Rolle, Christian Schmitz, and Julius A. Stursberg.

Carl Hauselt, William Steinway, and R. Van Der Emde were elected an Auditing Committee.

Census of School Children.

In accordance with a resolution introduced by Commissioner Gerard, and adopted by the Board of Education last Wednesday, a circular was sent to all the Principles of all the public schools in the city to send to the Superintendent's office a report of all the pupils registered at the public schools yesterday.

Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that he did not expect to have the returns completed before Saturday.

The object of the census is to find out if there is more than sufficient accommodations for the number of children now attending the schools. Commissioner Gerard claims there is much more than sufficient accommodation

We are selling the best rubbers made at cost—65 cents; they used to be eighty-five cents.

Arctics at cost too—$1.35 instead of one-seventy-five.

This (and marking our three-dollar shoe down to $2.50) is a move to call attention to that straight-forward substantial shoe-department of ours.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

POLICE LEGISLATION PLANNED

Chairman Rives of Mr. Smith's Committee Embodies Its Views in a Letter to Senator Lexow.

The following letter has been sent to Senator Lexow by G. L. Rives, Chairman of the committee Charles Stewart Smith was authorized to appoint at the Cooper Union mass meeting, to draft legislation respecting the Police Department:

14 West Thirty-eighth Street,
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

The Hon. Clarence Lexow, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: At the mass meeting held at Cooper Union on Monday evening, Feb. 4, it was resolved that a committee should be appointed by the Chairman, Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, to draft such legislation respecting the Police Department as should embody the views of the meeting, and of the various organizations there represented.

When I had the honor of appearing before the special committee of the Senate last Wednesday afternoon, (the 6th inst.,) Mr. Smith had not definitely completed the committee, and I was not in a position to inform you of the time which would be needed to submit definite statements as to the legislation we desired. The committee has since been made up, and I have been appointed as Chairman.

We have met, and have given the matter most serious and careful consideration, and I believe we are unanimously agreed as to the fundamental principle which should underlie any legislation touching the Police Department. We heartily agree with the general conclusions of your committee, that it is the duty of the Legislature "to remove as far as practicable the possibility of political influence securing a controlling power over the police force," and that there is a necessity for a "radical and basic reorganization" of the department. We have also been impressed with the importance of preventing any interference, or appearance of interference, by the police with the elective franchise.

But, while we are of one mind with your committee as to the objects to be obtained, we are compelled to differ from you widely as to the mode of reaching them.

In proceeding to embody our views in the form of legislation, we are at once met by very serious difficulties. In order to effect a reorganization which shall be really "radical and basic," it is necessary to make fundamental changes in the system which, in one form or another, has existed here since 1857. The task is not only one of great magnitude, but it is also one of extraordinary difficulty. The defects of the system—now of almost forty years' standing—are such that, in our judgment, they cannot be cured by merely dealing with the head of the department. The remedy must go deeper, and must deal with the entire organization. It will, therefore, necessarily be the work of considerable time to complete the set of bills which will fully set out our conclusions as to the details of the legislation that ought to be adopted.

We have considered whether we could not perhaps submit our views in the form of amendments to the bills prepared by your committee, but the remedies we shall propose differ so radically from yours that we have found that course quite impracticable. We are very strongly of the opinion that any legislation to be adopted should be in the form of amendments to the Consolidation act. But, although we cannot promise to submit within any limited time drafts of the very complex bills which are needed, I think I may venture to promise to submit, on or before Friday next, the 15th inst., an outline of the legislation we should favor, together with a brief statement of our reasons for advocating it. In the meantime, we ask that your committee will defer final action.

Should your committee wish it, we shall be glad to have personal conferences with you, in order to see whether it is not possible for us all to unite upon a scheme that shall accomplish the purposes we all have at heart.

In conclusion, we desire to say that we are deeply impressed with the danger of hasty and ill-advised legislation. Whatever is done now in the way of reorganization of the Police Department ought to be thorough and permanent work. And we are sure that no such work will be permanent if it fails to command the general and cordial approval of the law-abiding citizens of the metropolis. I shall be much obliged for an early reply to this letter, and I remain, dear Sir, very truly yours. G. L. RIVES.

WIDER RANGE IN THE PICTURES

Prof. Bickmore to Show Views Taken with a New Instrument.

At the close of his lecture next Saturday morning at the American Museum of Natural History, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore will use a series of pictures taken by the aid of a new device known as the "telephoto."

The instrument was invented by Prof. Dwight Elmendorf and is, in effect, a long-distance camera, which, by means of a telescopic attachment, makes it possible to photograph objects which would be out of range of the ordinary camera. By its means it has been possible to secure photographic views of mountain sides, the fronts of lofty buildings, and other objects inaccessible to the ordinary camera.

By locating the camera on a peak at some distance from the Matterhorn, in Switzerland, and using the telephoto, a view of this mountain was secured altogether different from those obtained by other means.

Prof. Bickmore will show a double series on Saturday, giving the pictures of the same objects taken by the old and the new method. The views will illustrate parts of his lecture on "London and Southern England."

Death of Mrs. Reeve.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Marie P. Reeve, eighty-four years of age, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel A. Gardner, in Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, Saturday, of heart failure. She was one of the oldest residents of Maplewood. She is survived by two sons and two daughters, seven grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. She is also survived by four sisters and two brothers. The funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Suffering from Blood Poisoning.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—Congressman Thomas Dunn English has been suffering from blood poisoning for several days, at his home, 57 State Street. About two months ago he received a slight scratch on his left knee from a cat, and blood poisoning set in. The Congressman, who had been in Washington, returned to his home Tuesday for treatment.

The Last Service.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 11.—The last service of the Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, at 74 Halsey Street, was held yesterday. The church property has been sold for business uses.

Opening.

Colored Dress Goods.

Spring 1895.

Paris Novelties,

(including silk and wool mixtures in the various neutral tints of the season).

English Suitings and Fancy Cheviots,

(for tailor-made costumes—new designs).

Crepons,

all wool—silk and wool—silk embroidered—pure mohair—wool with silk facing—silk with wool facing in colors: Orange, Electric Blue, Red and Green faced with Black, chiffon and silk facings are in three toned checks and neutral tints;

Other shades are corn color, lilac, Black with Green or Royal Blue Stripes, Beige, Havana Brown, Dove Grey, Moss Green, Myrtle Green.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

MUCH ICE STILL IN THE RIVER

Navigation, However, Improved and Ferries Made Good Time—Monster Cake of Ice in the Hudson.

The welcome change in temperature which came over this city Sunday morning continued yesterday, and once more demonstrated the utter impossibility of guessing twenty-four hours in advance what the weather in this locality will be.

The higher temperature had a perceptible effect upon the ice in the rivers, and navigation about the harbor was much easier than on any day since the last storm set in. While there was much ice in the river it was generally more porous, and so more easily broken up, and except where it was in particularly large cakes it had little or no effect upon the ferryboats and other craft.

The ferryboats in the North River ran on schedule time, as did those from Staten Island to the Battery. The boats of the Hamilton and Atlantic Ferries, which run between South Ferry and South Brooklyn, were hardly inconvenienced at all.

The only East River ferry that did not have boats running from early morning was the Wall Street line. Its dock, at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, was solidly filled with ice all the morning, and it was not until the turn of the tide, about noon, that the boats were gotten under way on schedule time.

A cake of ice of considerable thickness, about three-quarters of a mile long and over half a mile wide, drifted down the North River about 9 A. M. It swung around the Battery, was carried with the tide, and settled over in the East River toward Brooklyn before it was broken. It struck the Liberty Statue boat, which was lying at the Battery dock, and stove a hole in her port side, forward of the engine room. She was able to keep clear of water while she made for dry dock.

The ice cake then caught and loosened the spring piles at the Barge Office dock, and next caught one of its edges on the end of the Staten Island ferry racks, which stopped that end of the cake, while the other wheeled around, reaching over to Governors Island and blocking up the river.

The Brooklyn ferryboats were entangled with it for awhile, as was the steamer Ardancorrach, bound out, and the tug Brinton, having two canalboats in tow. Two Pennsylvania Railroad tugs went to the assistance of the Brinton.

The British steamer Greetlands, which has been ice-bound in the Atlantic Basin, got out this morning, four days late in sailing. The British ship Frankenstein, laden with oil, for Shanghai, which came to anchor in the upper bay the first day of the blizzard, and has since been dragged about by the ice, although she has both anchors out, cut her hawsers and was taken to Constable Hook to avoid further damage from ice.

About the Battery it was said yesterday morning that an ice floe came down the Hudson River shortly after daybreak, caught a lighter, and was taking it out to sea when the towboat Ed. Tobey rescued it as it was passing Bedlow's Island.

The Feeney, a fishing smack, arrived at Fulton Fish Market yesterday morning, and although somewhat the worse for the experience, she brought back all of her crew. There are three fishing boats that belong to Fulton Fish Market men still out—the Mystery, the Nelson, and the Commodore—but no fear is felt for their safety.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The condition of the ice in the Sound and in this vicinity remains unchanged. The steamer Metropolitan, from New-London for New-York, experienced great difficulty while trying to forge her way through the ice between Hart's Island Point and Stepping Stones Lighthouse, a distance of about one mile, which it took the steamer more than eight hours to accomplish. At nightfall she still remained fast in the ice.

FREDERICK E. CONKLING MISSING

The Twelfth Regiment's Clerk Has Not Been Seen Since Saturday.

Frederick E. Conkling, regimental clerk of the Twelfth Regiment, is missing.

Mrs. Nona A. Conkling, the missing man's wife, went to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and had a general alarm sent out.

She said that she and her husband lived at Bayside, L. I. Her husband left home on last Thursday, since which time she has not seen him. He was seen in this city last Saturday by William Smith, a truckman, who lives at Bayside, but is in business here. He was also seen at the armory, Columbus Avenue and Fifty-first Street, on Thursday.

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory it was said that Conkling had been employed as clerk of the regiment since last Fall. He had charge of the books and accounts of the regiment. When he went away he took along with him the keys of the safe in the armory, and also had in his possession some of the regiment's books.

The officers of the regiment are anxious to find Conkling, so as to get the keys of the safe from him. Before he left there were placed in the safe twenty-five or more heavy gold medals, known as long-service medals. These are to be presented to members of the regiment by Gen. Miles on Thursday night.

Pastoral Call Accepted.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 11.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church of Livingston has extended a call to the Rev. M. F. Lee, assistant pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle of New-York City. He has accepted the call.

UMBRELLAS.

We have on sale this week, Five Hundred 24, 26 and 28 inch Gloria, Union, Levantine and Pure Silk Umbrellas, at special prices.

"The Brownie" 24 inch Navy Blue Gloria Umbrellas for Children at $1.50 each.

One line of 26 inch, all-silk Umbrellas, with Ivory Handles, at $2.25 each; former price $3.75.

One line of English Levantine "James McCreery Special," 26 and 28 inch Umbrellas, with fine handles, at $3.25 each, real value $4.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Lace Curtains.

SPECIAL SALE.

The balance of stock of one of the oldest manufacturers in Europe, a recent purchase, consisting of Nottinghams, Irish Points, Tambours and Brussels; also a large assortment of SASH GOODS will be closed out AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—An organ recital will be given on Thursday evening in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West, by William S. Chester, organist and choirmaster of St. George's Church, assisted by Master Charles Meehan, boy soprano, from St. George's Choir. The programme includes selections from Mendelssohn, Wagner, and other musical composers.

—It is proposed that the friends of the late Eugene L. Maxwell assemble at the office of the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, 95 Liberty Street, New-York, at 12:30 o'clock to-day, to attend his funeral.

—The Alumni Society of Manhattan College will celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of its foundation to-morrow evening, at De La Salle Institute, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 6:30 o'clock in the evening.

—The exhibition drill and reception of the Ninth Regiment Drum and Fife Corps will be held Thursday evening, at the armory, 221 West Twenty-sixth Street. Tickets purchased for Jan. 23 will be accepted.

—The Erie announces that it is now running all its through and local trains on regular schedule time, having removed the blockades caused by the recent snowstorm.

Brooklyn.

—Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn will go to Albany to-day to oppose the Lexow Consolidation bill and to urge the adoption of Mayor Schieren's bill, which provides for the appointment of a commission to frame and report a charter for the Greater New-York.

—During a quarrel at 149 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, Sunday night, Joseph Westall of 151 Twentieth Street, was struck on the head with the butt end of a revolver by Andrew Florentine, and his skull was fractured. His assailant was arrested.

—The will of Evan Jones, who died Oct. 27 last, was filed for probate yesterday. The small estate is left to his daughters, Flora and Mabel, but no trace of them can be found. They were not present at the funeral.

—The Rev. H. B. Strodach has resigned as pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, South Fifth and Rodney Streets, Brooklyn, because of ill health. He had been pastor of the church twelve years.

—Secretary Beam of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge reported that the traffic on the bridge on Saturday was the heaviest in its history, 225,000 persons having crossed. The receipts were $6,185.76.

—The Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People has purchased property in Kingston Avenue and Butler Street. It will enlarge the present building, which adjoins the new property.

Yonkers.

—The Rev. Adolf Holthresen was installed as pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Hudson Street, on Sunday. The Rev. H. C. Steup officiated. The new pastor is a graduate of the Concordia Theological College of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Mo. He is a young man, and eloquent, and his preaching gives the greatest satisfaction. He will reside at 66 Buena Vista Avenue.

—The choral circle of the Central Methodist Church last evening began the study of "Daniel." The Central Brotherhood of the same church last evening gave an entertainment at which there were vocal and instrumental music and readings by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Maurice Cadman, and William Littlebrandt. On Friday evening the Epworth League will have a sociable at the home of Miss Barnes.

—About fifty members of Cryptic Lodge of Peekskill visited Yonkers last evening, to confer the first degree upon a number of members of Palisade Lodge, I. O. O. F. There were Odd Fellows present from all parts of the county.

—A 10:40 A. M. mail for the North and West has been added to the schedule of the Yonkers Post Office, and its dispatch began yesterday. Heretofore there was no direct North mail between 7:50 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

—Supervisor Norton presented a report on the Yonkers Armory last week, and the sum of $2,027 was voted by the board for repairs and improvements to that building.

—A subscription dance will be given at the Lawn Tennis Clubhouse on the evening of St. Valentine's Day, Thursday. A valentine cotillion will be one of the features.

—The United Circles of King's Daughters of the First Methodist Church will give a Valentine sociable in the chapel on Thursday evening.

—The annual inspection by the State officers of the Fourth Separate Company will take place to-morrow evening.

—The Kenilworth Club had a meeting last evening at the home of Miss Rayner, in Warburton Avenue.

—The Yonkers Veteran Firemen will have a dinner on Thursday evening, St. Valentine's Day.

Westchester County.

—A Farmers' Meeting of four sessions will be held at the Auditorium, in White Plains, on Feb. 15 and 16, under the direction of the New-York Agricultural Experiment Station, with the co-operation of the people of White Plains and vicinity. This meeting is one of a series for the dissemination of agricultural information.

—The next regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Local Union of Northern Westchester will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Pleasantville, on Feb. 22. Sessions will begin at 3:30 and 7 P. M.

—Referee Joseph S. Wood of Mount Vernon, has filed a decision in the suit of Mrs. Isabella H. Mitchell, against the Village of White Plains, for $4,593.65 for damages for laying a sewer through her property.

New-Jersey.

—An enjoyable concert was given last evening at Van Court Inn, Roselle, N. J. Miss Blanche Heimburghe of Albany, who sang several selections, among them the "Jewel Song" from Faust, won a great deal of commendation for her excellent work. Miss Heimburghe has a soprano voice of richness and volume. Her talent has already attracted attention in Albany and Troy, and she has many friends in New-York, where she intends to reside. Miss Heimburghe is at present the guest of Miss Belle Cameron of Brooklyn.

Certificates for Election Officers.

President Martin of the Police Board said yesterday that Gen. Rodenbaugh had signed all the new certificates for the election Inspectors, and that the pay rolls had been forwarded to the Controller.

The 1,600 election officers whose records were incomplete will have to sue for their money.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SILKS.

5,000 yards

Black Gros Grain AND Gros de Londre Brocades,

85c. yd.

Immense Variety Choice Designs

WASH SILKS,

Large Assortment of Stripes,

22c. yd.

ALSO

New Spring Silks,

from the looms of the best Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Daniel T. Hoag, who was appointed last week as receiver of the property of the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, Limited, in proceedings for the dissolution of the company because of its insolvency, has received permission from Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court to continue the business of the company and to run the stages until such time as the court may make any further order, or until the franchise of the company may be sold. The company has an income of about $400 a day, and its expenses run from $400 to $500 a day.

—Deputy Sheriff Henning received an execution yesterday for $2,127 against Henry C. Overin, who keeps a livery stable at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, in favor of Charles T. Aschenbach. Nothing was found to levy upon, as it was claimed that all the horses, carriages, and harness were covered by chattel mortgages. The chattel mortgages, it is said, aggregate about $28,000, the largest being in favor of the James Goold Company of Albany for $22,225.

—Transcripts of judgments from Columbia County were filed here yesterday against Samuel and Leopold Stern of Stern & Co., wholesale dealers in men's furnishing goods at 687 Broadway, who failed several months ago, in favor of the Harder Knitting Company of Hudson, N. Y., for $4,564, and the Valdie Knitting Company for $2,945.

—Judgment for $6,608 was entered yesterday against Charles O. Arbogast of Prospect Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and George P. Arbogast of 840 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, in favor of Caroline W. Riehl; as sureties on a bond for William F. Arbogast, as guardian of her estate.

—John Rowland & Sons, hat manufacturers at 14 Waverley Place, with a factory at Yonkers, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday to William H. Siveny of Yonkers, giving preferences to the First National Bank of Yonkers for $13,400, and to the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers for 3585.

—Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Phillips & Downs, jobbers in hats at 9 Washington Place, on the application of Vanderhoef & Co., who are creditors for $7,430. Phillips & Downs made an assignment on Jan. 28.

—Deputy Sheriff Caraher took possession yesterday of the silversmith salesrooms of the Wymble Manufacturing Company at 33 Union Square on an attachment for $2,725 in favor of John H. Scharling for money loaned and salary as Superintendent.

—The Court of Common Pleas at Pittsburg, on application of stockholders and creditors, appointed Henry Warner receiver of the Linden Steel Company. The company's statement shows assets valued at $685,000 and liabilities of $485,000.

—Samuel Schlesinger has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Patrick H. Keenan and Patrick H. Collins, wholesale woolen dealers at 28 Howard Street, in the suit of C. B. Fillebrown & Co.

—Deficiency judgment for $10,268 was docketed yesterday against Simon Dessau, the "Carbon King," of 4 John Street, who failed a year ago, and Leon Lewin as assignee, in favor of Mary Jane Radway.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Charles F. McCabe, grocer, of 1,878 Third Avenue, for $9,000 in favor of Austin, Nichols & Co. for merchandise.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Charles F. McCollum, undertaker, at 236 Mulberry Street, for $2,754, in favor of Herman and Nathan Levy.

—John Fica was appointed yesterday receiver for the tobacco business at 1,381 Avenue A in the suit brought by John Leffler against John and Emma Fica.

—Michael J. McKeon confessed judgment yesterday for $1,155 in favor of Morris & Batt for cigars purchased on credit.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On La Normandie, from Havre.

A.——Duke d'Arcos, Mr. Artaud.——B.——Mrs. A. Bossard, Miss J. Borel, Mr. Balazy, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Binder, Miss Brinckmann, Mr. Baumgartner, Mr. Boehm, Miss Bardoux.——C.——Atherton Clark.——D.——Mr. Deletang, J. Duclot, A. Duclot, Miss P. Durand.——F.——Charles Favre, Miss Finney, Miss Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Mendoza Fernandez, Mrs. Ewig Flexmore, Tony Flexmore, Frank Flexmore.——G.——E. Guerguel, Miss McGovern, Miss S. George, Mrs. G. Goedeke.——H.——Miss Nelly S. Hyde, P. Hirschfeld.——J.——J. Jacquemet, J. Jacquet, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan.——K.——G. Kleinert, Mr. Kavanagh, Miss Kraushaar.——L.——M. Leynaud, E. Lavalle, Mr. Lasson.——M.——Mrs. F. Meyer, Louis Maignen, Mr. Mouchot.——P.——G. Poupin, Mr. Petel.——R.——Mr. Rowel, Mrs. J. B. Rice, L. Rajade, Mrs. B. Rajade, Mr. and Mrs. Roffdal, Mr. Ribard.——S.——Miss J. M. Scoofy.——W.——J. Waltas, Mr. Wiedeman, S. G. Wood.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The United States Court of Claims handed down judgments in 250 suits brought by letter carriers to recover for overwork under the eight-hour law. The amounts ranged from $20 to $700, and the carriers were employed in Alexandria, Va.; New-York, Dayton, Ohio; Piqua, Ohio; Springfield, Ohio; Lexington, Ky., and Battle Creek, Mich.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, Feb. 11.—The Legislative committee investigating the Agricultural College is eliciting some sensational testimony tending to show that many thousands of dollars were corruptly squandered, that positions were openly bought and sold, and that members of the board went on long junketing tours at the expense of the institution, &c.

Lineville, Iowa, Feb. 11.—Unknown men made an effort last night to blow up the house of Sol Litton, a farmer living a mile from here. The door of the house was broken open and a bomb thrown in. It exploded, but no one was killed. The house was badly wrecked. Litton extinguished the flames, but was badly burned.

Quebec, Feb. 11.—At a funeral here yesterday the hearse got stuck in the snow and could not be moved. The horses were unhitched and the hearse with the body therein left standing in the road until this morning.

Athens, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Nine prisoners escaped from the county jail about 4 o'clock this morning by boring out a panel of the inside door of the jail. Six of the nine are under indictment for felonies.

Ottawa, Ontario, Feb. 11.—The statement of the Dominion finances shows a deficit of $3,000,000 for the seven months past and an increase of $3,473,000 in the public debt.

Tuesday
Feb. 12-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

SAVED THE CREW OF NINE

Ship Francisco Rescues the Men Aboard a Four-Masted Schooner.

SAILORS JUMPED FROM THE VESSEL

They Were on the George A. McFadden Which Became Water-Logged -Other Coastwise Wrecks— Hardships of the Pilots.

The Wilson line steamship Francisco, Capt. Jenkins, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Hull, had on board nine shipwrecked seamen. On Sunday last, in latitude 40.18° N., longitude 69.15° W., a four-masted schooner was sighted, showing signals of distress.

The sea was making a clean breach over the vessel, washing her fore and aft. The steam pumps were working, but apparently failed to free the vessel, as she became more water-logged every moment.

After standing by for some time, a good position was secured to windward of the wreck, and the starboard lifeboat was successfully launched, in charge of the chief officer, with seven sailors. The men tugged bravely at the oars, and attempted to run alongside the wreck, but the force of the sea breaking over the doomed vessel obliged them to keep off.

The weather was intensely cold at the time, and the wind was blowing a gale, with high seas running, and it was impossible to go alongside. The captain and crew of the schooner jumped from the stern of the vessel, and were quickly hauled into the boat. All hands were rescued, but nothing, not even the effects of the crew, was saved.

The vessel was the four-masted schooner George A. McFadden of Bath, Me., 1,017 tons burden, and commanded by Capt. C. F. Wallace, on a voyage, with a cargo of coal, from Norfolk, which port she left Feb. 4, for Boston.

Capt. Wallace, when seen at Quarantine, said that he took the gale, which blew with hurricane force, from the west by south of Shinnecock Light, on the night of Feb. 7. The gale lasted until Sunday, and while it prevailed the cabin windows were smashed and the hatches burst, the vessel taking water rapidly.

"The pumps," said the Captain, "were put to work, but after laborious work of hours, it was seen that they failed to gain on the inpouring flood. The sails were blown from their fastenings; the foretopmast and jibboom were carried away, and the vessel became waterlogged and unmanageable. The intense cold caused the water to ice up everything about the deck, and the sea made continuous breaches over the bulwarks, washing everything movable away and making the decks untenable.

"The steamer Francisco hove in sight on Sunday at 12:40 P. M., and, in answer to our distress signals, bore down upon us. A boat was launched from the steamer, but, owing to the dangerous seas, it was impossible to run her alongside, and finally all of the crew jumped from the stern of the schooner and were quickly taken into the boat. We saved nothing but the clothes we had on. The schooner was abandoned, but was leaking badly. I believe that she did not stay on the surface long after we left her."

The George A. McFadden was built at Bath, Me., in 1888, and was owned by W. T. Donald of that place.

HARDSHIPS OF THE PILOTS.

Ice-Laden Boats in Double Danger— News Brought in by Pilot Beebe.

Allan M. Beebe, pilot, of the pilotboat Friend No. 4, who brought the Lamport and Holt steamer Olbers into this port yesterday, says that people ashore cannot realize the hardships experienced during the recent storm by those who are obliged to go to the sea in small vessels.

All the pilotboats now in port are so badly iced up that they are not at present available for duty, and those at sea are also incapacitated, either having been driven away by the terrific blizzard or are clogged with ice.

When off Absecom Light, on board of his boat the Friend, last Thursday, Pilot Beebe, finding the barometer falling rapidly, decided to urge his vessel with all possible speed to Sandy Hook in order to find a harbor in which to weather the storm. At 7 o'clock Thursday night the two lightships were sighted. A blinding snowstorm prevailed at the time.

Knowing that all the buoys of Gedney's Channel would be iced up so badly as to be unrecognizable, the lead was constantly cast, and, by dead reckoning, the vessel was brought within a mile of Elmtree Light, where the anchor was dropped, and the little pilotboat weathered out the storm. After the storm the boat got under way and went to the bar and found the Station boat absent. The Friend stood station at the bar all day yesterday, Pilot Beebe bringing in the Rhynland, and the pilotboat following him to port.

Pilot Beebe says that the Station Boat, No. 18, James Stafford, has been driven to sea, and that many of the fleet have also suffered from the late storm. The greatest fears to be entertained arise from the fact that on small vessels the ice collects so rapidly on the decks as to make them unmanageable, and, the immense weight thus collected, if not promptly removed, would cause them to founder, as was the case during the blizzard of 1888, when the Enchantress, No. 18, was driven to sea and never heard from.

Pilot Beebe was in company with three fishermen on Thursday night, and fears that they may have been lost, as none of those reported were the ones he saw. He could not remember the names, but is certain that those recently heard from are not the ones he saw.

WRECK OF THE CIENFUEGOS.

Forty of Her Crew in Port—Other Mishaps to Coastwise Craft.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago, from the south coast of Cuba and Nassau, arrived yesterday with forty of the crew of the steamship Cienfuegos of the same line, which ran ashore at Pierre Island, a small island near Harbor Island, Bahamas. The men return under charge of First Assistant Engineer Underwood. The other officers and a few of the crew are standing by the vessel, caring for the cargo.

One of the members of the crew said that on the morning of Feb. 4 about 4:30 o'clock, during a strong northwest gale, while enormous seas were running and the weather was hazy, the steamer ran on a reef, or small coral islet, about five miles north of Harbor Island and forty-five miles from Nassau.

The sharp reef pierced the ship's bottom with such force that the vessel filled within five minutes, and the fires were extinguished. There was no confusion among the men when Capt. Hoyt ordered the boats to be prepared for launching. This was quickly done, and the boats were swung from the vessel's sides ready to drop into the water.

The litt'e fishing schooner Good Will bore down to the steamer at 7 A. M. and launched her surfboat, in which her Captain boarded the stranded steamer, and after some time the passengers and baggage were transferred to the Good Will and landed.

The Santiago hove in sight at 10 A. M., and stood in shore as close as safety would permit and laid by for several hours, but could do nothing to aid the unfortunate vessel. All the passengers were finally transferred by the Good Will to Harbor Island, whence they proceeded to Nassau. The Cienfuegos will be a total loss.

The steamer Laurada, formerly named Empress, which left Coosaw, South Carolina, on Feb. 6, laden with phosphate rock, consigned to the American Trading Company, put into this port yesterday.

From Hatteras to Barnegat she had a succession of westerly gales, accompanied by enormous seas. At one time she was thrown on her beam ends, and her cargo shifting, she remained in that position for twenty-four hours. The waves broke over her, and her sides and rigging became heavily incrusted with ice, which rendered her almost helpless and unmanageable. Her cargo will be reshipped on the steamer Achilles for Japan.

Pilot Devlin of pilotboat America, No. 21, brought the steamer Llandaff City into port yesterday. When seen after leaving the steamship, he said:

"Before I left my boat on Feb, 9, at 2:30 P. M., in latitude 40.40, longitude 71, a schooner was sighted showing signals of distress. It proved to be the schooner Nathan Esterbrook, Jr., from Norfolk for New-Bedford, coal laden. The pilotboat stood by her for sixteen hours, and after considerable difficulty, at 2 A. M. of the 10th, the crew of eight men in all were transferred to the pilotboat. The schooner went down fifteen minutes later. The pilotboat is due here this afternoon."

The steamer Algonquin, Capt. Platt, from Jacksonville and Charleston, which arrived here yesterday, reported that she had heavy northwest gales and high seas all the passage. On Saturday, off Five Fathom Bank Lightship, she saw two large three-masted schooners sunk, with sails set. On the same daw, when off Fenwick Island, she passed tug Carbonero, with barge Alabama, in tow, bound from Pensacola, via Charleston, for New-York.

THE WASHINGTON ARCH FINISHED

Completion of the Female Figures— To be Dedicated in April.

The unsightly scaffolding which has for nearly a year concealed both fronts of the Washington Arch in Washington Square has recently been taken down.

From the scaffolding the four triangular spandrel panels over the arch were carved. They are composed of four female figures, winged and floating. The one on the west side of the north front carries an olive wreath, and represents Peace; that on the east side, with a trumpet, represents War. The figure on the west side of the south front represents Fame, and that on the east side, Prosperity.

Stanford White, the architect of the arch, states that the models from which these figures were carved were made by William Macmonnies, in Paris, and a long delay after the erection of the arch was necessary in order that Mr. Macmonnies might undertake the order for this work.

Mr. Macmonnies was born in Brooklyn. He was a pupil of St. Gaudens, in America, and of Falguiere, in Paris, and he became well known through his fountain in the Court of Honor at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. Mr. Macmonnies has been decorated by the French Government, and has just achieved the honor of having his latest work, "Bacchante and Child," purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg Museum.

By the completion of these four lunettes, the Washington Arch is structurally finished. The pedestals on the north front provide for groups of sculpture for which Mr. Macmonnies is now making studies in Paris. For these no estimates have yet been obtained or funds raised, but the committee expects that when the designs for the groups can be seen and approved money to pay for them will be found.

The arch was completed within less than four years from the inception of the enterprise, with the exception of the four lunettes just finished. The Treasurer, William R. Stewart, of 54 William Street, states that of $128,000 collected for the fund, $123,645.22 has been expended in the actual construction of the monument.

In the Spring the arch may be cleaned. If the necessary arrangements can be made it will be formally dedicated on April 30. It is an interesting fact that President Cleveland, Gov. Morton, and Mayor Strong are among the thirty-four members of the Washington Arch Committee, and have been members ever since it was appointed.

ARMOR FOR THE BATTLE SHIPS IS DELAYED

The Inclemency of the Weather Stops Work at the Proving Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Telephonic communication has again been established with Indian Head, the naval proving ground, thirty miles below Washington, where a number of officers and their wives and about fifty employes have been isolated from the rest of the world by the storm since last Wednesday. Messages were exchanged between the Ordnance Bureau at the Navy Department and the imprisoned residents to-day, and it was learned that, although helpless, the party had plenty of provisions and fuel for a long siege. The little community is apparently in excellent spirits, and as the proving grounds in the hollow below the settlement are several feet under the snow, advantage has been taken of the opportunity for considerable social gayety. An effort will be made to break a passage down the river with a big Government tugboat this week to get fresh meat, vegetables, letters, and newspapers to the officers, but it is not expected that tests will be renewed for ten days yet, as all the hydraulic mechanism for manipulating the big rifles must be carefully thawed out and, in some places, 12 feet of snow must be melted. The completion of the battle ships will be delayed by the failure to test a lot of armor intended for them, which is at the Washington Navy Yard awaiting transportation to the proving ground.

A Brooklyn Bank's Capital Paid In.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The German-American Bank of Brooklyn, recently authorized to do business, having paid in $50,000 of its $100,000 capital, has just certified to the State Banking Department the payment of the full amount of its capital, although it was permitted to pay installments of 10 per cent. during the next five months.

For Controller Palmer's Satisfaction.

The Board of Audit of Brooklyn, consisting of Controller Palmer, City Auditor Sutton, and Alderman Haubert yesterday adopted a resolution directing the recently-appointed accountants to examine the accounts of the Controller's office up to Jan. 1.

Controller Palmer said he wanted this done for his own satisfaction.

Hosiery Mills to Resume.

NEWTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—The Dudley Hosiery Mills, at Newton Lower Falls, employing about 200 hands, are to reopen with a full complement of employes. Large orders are on hand, and work for several months is assured.

IN ITS TREASURY OF ART

Metropolitan Museum Trustees Report on the Work of a Year.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF VISITORS

Collection Proposed of Paintings Illustrative of Early American Art —What Is Said of School of Architecture.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday afternoon the report of the Trustees, the Finance Committee, and the Treasurer were received and approved.

The report of the Trustees is an interesting document. It deals largely with the growth of the museum, its future needs, and methods whereby its usefulness in the future may be increased. Among other things the report says:

The year 1894 has been marked by a gratifying advance in the prosperity and usefulness of the museum. Considerable additions have been made to its collections, while its facilities for inspection have been increased. The high place which the museum holds in the estimation of the public, its patrons and members, and the municipal authorities has been made more manifest than ever.

The chief event of the year has been the opening of the new north wing. The several departments of the museum have been materially enriched and extended. The number of visitors during the year was 511,881, of which 176,586 attended on Sunday afternoons. The number was sensibly diminished by the frequent rainy days in the Spring, especially on Sundays; and still further by the fact that at no time during the whole Summer was the entire museum open, always two and sometimes as many as ten of the galleries and halls being closed for renovation.

All former catalogues have been brought down to date. The catalogue of the Johnston-King collection of ancient gems has been reissued from new type. A catalogue of one series of our Babylonian contract tablets, with transcription, transliteration, and translations has been made by Dr. Alfred Moldenke, and published by the museum. A handbook of our Babylonian, Assyrian, &c., cylinders and other seals, probably the largest collection in the world, has been prepared by the Rev. D. W. Hayes Ward, in anticipation of a fuller catalogue with illustrations; and this, it should be noted, is the first work of its kind. A catalogue has been completed of the metallic reproductions of noted objects in the Russian and other European museums. An illustrated catalogue is nearly ready of the superb collection of Chinese porcelain loaned to the museum by James A. Garland. During the year, also, has been prepared and issued the second volume of the atlas of the Cesnola Cypriote collection, of which the first volume appeared some years ago.

There have been a number of gifts of especial value to the museum during the year, among which are:

Mrs. John Crosby Brown, musical instruments.

Henry G. Marquand, European porcelain.

Samuel Coleman, Japanese pottery.

Charles Stewart Smith, Japanese porcelain.

Mrs. H. L. Ladew, an antique Burmese shrine of Buddha, and a great temple gong with rosewood stand.

Cortland De Peyster Field, "Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl," oil painting by Henry Peters Gray; George A. Hearn, "Peace and Plenty," and painting by George Inness.

The financial operations of the museum during the year are shown by the following condensed table:

CREDITS.

Funds in hands of the Finance Committee Dec. 31, 1893:		
Investments	$530,240.14	
Loan to Treasurer	13,000.00	
Deposits	37,003.37	$580,243.51
Income from investments		28,118.86
Cullum Fund		7,000.00
Strong Fund		1,893.00
Total		$617,255.37

DEBITS.

Income from funds transferred to Treasurer's cash account		$16,688.73
Paid premium on railroad bonds		1,362.50
Funds in hands of Finance Committee Dec. 31, 1894:		
Investments	$550,240.14	
Loan to Treasurer	20,000.00	
Deposits in United States Trust Company on account of various funds	28,964.00	
		599,204.14
Total		$617,255.37

The receipts from special funds during the year amounted to $42,688.72, and from administration, $139,852.38. The disbursements on account of special funds were $43,032.36, and for administration, $139,488.74.

The trustees of the museum desire, it was yesterday announced, to form a representative collection of paintings illustrative of early American art.

Following is a list of deceased artists whose works are desired: Watson, Pine, Wright, Fulton, Fraser, Harding, Waldo, Copley, Stuart, Alston, Leslie, Weir, Inman, Healy, Symbert, Feke, C. W. Peale, Sargent, Newton, Trumbull, Sully, Page, Savege, Pratt, Dunlap, Jarvis, Rembrandt Peale, Neagle, Ingham, West, Morse, Elliott, Leutze, Trott, Dodge, Malbone, Staigg, Cole, Vanderlyn, Cummings, Shumway, Miss Goodrich.

In order to stimulate interest in the proposed collection, the Trustees will shortly issue a circular inviting loans of pictures of the artists named, to be shown at an exhibition at the museum this Fall.

Early communication is desirable, and should be addressed to George H. Story, Curator, Metropolitan Museum of Art. Persons willing to loan their pictures will please state the subject, the artist's name, the size of canvas, &c., when full particulars as to the conditions of acceptance and forwarding the works will be furnished.

The latest date for the reception of paintings will be Oct. 15, and the exhibition will be open to the public on Nov. 4, 1895. Such pictures as may be offered after Oct. 15 can only be placed on exhibition after April 15, 1896.

In their circular the Trustees of the museum will say, among other things:

New-York needs a thoroughly-equipped school of architecture. Its influence and example would be felt throughout the whole country; and, by discouraging meretricious and pretentious styles of building, it would tend to ennoble and dignify our city. Years of experience have proved that carrying on architectural instruction in the basement of the museum has been attended by no results commensurate with the labor and expense involved. Permanent quarters, with a proper organization for employing teachers and giving elementary instruction, should be provided in a building near enough to the museum to secure the advantage of our casts, models, library, and apparatus.

"This splendid opportunity for usefulness," the Trustees will say, "is recommended to individual or corporate effort; and the Trustees would welcome an alliance which would make the suggestion effective. It is the purpose of the museum to furnish rather the materials for instruction than the instruction itself, and any diversion from this policy is apt to lessen its efficiency in the aims."

No Bad Effects from Antitoxine.

Dr. W. H. Park of the bacteriological division of the Board of Health, said yesterday, in commenting on the statements of European men of science that antitoxine has shown itself to be injurious to the kidneys, that careful investigation demonstrated that no kidney affections have followed the use of antitoxine.

In some instances a rash has followed, but it has always passed away with no apparent bad effects.

THE COUNCILMEN MAKE DENIAL

Say They Received No Money for Voting in Favor of the Philadelphia Telephone Company's Franchise.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—More than 100 of the 123 members of the Common Council, the remainder having either previously testified or being absent, stated at this afternoon's session of the Councilmen's investigation committee that they were not bribed to vote for the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company's right-of-way ordinance. The only Councilmen who materially deviated from the stereotyped, "I received no consideration" were Thomas Meehan, a member from the Twenty-second Ward, and Fred C. Simon, a Twenty-fifth Ward member. The examination of the Councilmen occupied the entire time of the meeting.

Mr. Meehan testified that he did not vote for the ordinance, because he was suspicious of it. "When I saw a large number of members flocking in when the bill was called up," he said, "I thought there were some private interests at stake. For this reason, and because the debate upon the measure did not satisfy me, I did not vote at all." Mr. Meehan further stated, like the other Councilmen, that he did not receive any of the stock of the company, $362,000 worth of which is alleged to have been distributed.

Mr. Simon, who is an attorney, after denying that he had received any consideration for his vote, admitted that he bought six shares of the telephone company's stock from the administrator of the estate of Hugh T. Pigott, the latter being of member of Common Council when the ordinance passed. Mr. Simon declared that he had acted in a professional capacity in so doing, and refused to divulge the name of his client. Counsellor Etting, who is nominally the prosecutor, suggested that Chairman Roberts of the committee submit to the court for legal settlement the question of compelling Mr. Simon to reveal the identity of his client. This the Chairman, with the concurrence of the committeemen, decided to do.

Simon supplemented his testimony with a statement that his client was not a Councilman or an officer of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, and that the Pigott administrator, who was a brother of the deceased Councilman, was the only person whom he had approached for the purpose of "gathering in" the stock.

The committee will meet again to-morrow afternoon.

THE AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY

Its Circulation Largely Increased Last Year—Popular Authors.

The actual work carried on by the Aguilar Free Library Society presents many excellent features.

For the number of books on the shelves of the library, the circulation has been unprecedently large. In October, 1886, there were 12,070 books, and the circulation was 81,761. According to the report of the Librarian for the year ending Nov. 1, 1894, the library was possessed of 25,848 volumes, and the circulation was 253,349.

In other words, every book in the library had been read more than ten times.

Since there must have been many books of reference that were not taken out, the circulation more than trebled during the last year.

The Aguilar Free Library Society has its largest collection of books in the East Broadway building. Two branch libraries are at 271 Lexington Avenue and at 624 Fifth Street.

The Librarian publishes the titles of some of the books most frequently circulated.

In fiction Dickens's "David Copperfield," Dumas's "Monte Cristo," Hugo's "Les Miserables," Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina," Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and Scott's "Ivanhoe" were the most popular.

In science, Spencer, Draper, and Darwin, and in history, Carlyle, Green, and Buckle were always being read. Shakespeare was a prime favorite.

As Henry M. Leipziger, Chairman of the Library Committee, expresses it, "The important question in considering the influence of a library should be, what is read, rather than how much is read." He therefore urges that during the coming year increased attention should be directed toward the books of reference.

Mr. Leipziger considers the reading room in East Broadway as tending more particularly to general education. The statistics of attendance show that this reading room was visited by more than 180,000 persons during the last year.

The demand for the books of the Aguilar Free Library is so great that they are rapidly worn out. A highly successful library, such as the Aguilar, always wants its books renewed.

This library, which is essentially a working one, for no dust accumulates on its shelves, has for officers: President—Samuel Greenbaum; First Vice President—David Leventritt; Second Vice President—Henry M. Leipziger; Treasurer—Lee Kehns, and Secretary—Harold Nathan. The Librarian is Miss Pauline Leipziger. For all expenses during the last year the disbursements were $12,049.

MAY HAND IN INDICTMENTS TO-DAY

The Extraordinary Grand Jury Held No Session Yesterday.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury will, when it meets this afternoon, have had a vacation of four days, as it did not hold a session yesterday. Justice Ingraham was in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to sentence "Lize, the Man" to ten years' imprisonment, and he adjourned the court until to-morrow, when, it was said, the jury will hand up indictments.

The County Grand Jury sworn in by Judge Cowing examined him yesterday afternoon for an hour and a quarter, during which time the Court of General Sessions, Part I., was adjourned.

After the examination Foreman Skidmore handed a bundle of indictments to Recorder Goff, in Part II: Judge Cowing reopened his court at 2 P. M.

He Wore Two Overcoats.

Isaac Leichtag of 424 East Seventy-seventh Street, doing business at 1,375 First Avenue as a merchant tailor, reported at the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station recently that he was being systematically robbed to the extent of about $1,000.

Mr. Leichtag said that every day a garment was missing, and sometimes an entire suit of clothes. The police were instructed to look out for the thief or thieves, and yesterday, about noon, when the employes were going out to lunch, Samuel Silverstein, one of the number, was arrested because his body seemed to be out of proportion to his legs and arms. He had on a new Spring overcoat under his Winter overcoat, and the weather was mild at the time in comparison with the temperature of previous days.

In the Yorkville Police Court Silverstein said he was twenty-five years old, and lived at 319 East Seventy-eighth Street, and insisted that he was innocent. He said he had taken the new garment only to show to a friend who contemplated ordering a similar one.

He was held in $800 bail for trial.

HEARD BY THE ALDERMEN

Argument About a Third Track on the Elevated Railway.

NOISE OF TRAINS CALLED A NUISANCE

Alderman Olcott Satisfied of the Strength of the Manhattan's Structures--Electric Motors Wanted.

The Aldermanic Committees on Railroads and on Laws jointly heard arguments yesterday on the provisions of the resolutions presented at the last meeting of the board by Alderman Olcott recommending the granting to the Manhattan Railway by the Rapid-Transit Commission of permission to lay a third track the whole length of the road and to increase facilities in other ways.

B. F. Romaine, who represented a number of property owners and residents in the neighborhood of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street, spoke against the proposition unless it complied with the condition that the road should use electric motors, and so alter the roadbed that the trains would make less noise than at present.

He said that the noise made by the puffing of the locomotives and the stopping and starting of trains was a nuisance to the people living in proximity to the lines, particularly to those near the stations, and this nuisance decreased the value of property, for which no compensation could be had.

Albert Stetson, an electrical engineer, said it was not practicable at this time to adapt electric motors for moving trains, because no practical electric motor for such a purpose had been perfected.

As to a third track, he did not think the present structure would bear the strain. Underground traction was practicable, and this city would have to adopt that system sooner or later. The cost of such a system was mere guesswork, as no one could tell what obstacles would be met with in burrowing under the surface. He thought, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that this city had about the best system of rapid transit procurable at present.

Lawson N. Fuller favored granting the privilege of laying the third track, so that express trains could be run with greater frequency. This would have the effect of enhancing the value of property in the upper end of the city.

He said the Manhattan Company proposed uniting the Third Avenue and the Sixth Avenue line by a loop to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, so that express trains could be run continuously around the city. An underground road, he said, would never be built, and, if it was, it would decrease the value of property along its entire line.

Richard Alexander of King's Bridge favored granting increased facilities to the Manhattan Railway Company.

Richard Farley presented a petition from residents and property owners on the west side, asking that, before any further privileges be granted the company, it should be compelled to adopt noise-diminishing appliances for the roadbed, and to use such mechanism as will diminish the sound of escaping steam, and the puffing of the engines. Cushioned wheels and noiseless brakes were practicable, he understood.

Alderman Olcott said that as to the strength of the structure, he was satisfied with the reports of the experts, who had recommended the granting of the privileges.

The proposition of Alderman Ware to enact an ordinance to compel surface cars to stop for passengers on the north crosswalk, going down town, and the south crosswalk going up town, was discussed.

President Jeroloman denounced the railroad companies for their poor accommodations. The time was coming, however, he said, when the companies would be compelled to provide better motive power, and better cars, cars that were fit for human beings to ride in.

J. B. Kehoe said many accidents were due to the inexperience of gripmen on the cable roads, and they should all be examined and licensed.

W. R. Spooner declared that great inconvenience was caused by the Third Avenue Company's practice of compelling passengers to change cars at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. He said the cars that did go through to the terminus of the road should be plainly marked to that effect.

The committees adjourned until Friday next.

DIAMONDS DISCOVERED ON MT. EDGECOMBE

Prospectors Waiting in Sitka for the Disappearance of Snow.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 11.—News comes from Sitka, Alaska, that diamonds of splendid brilliancy have been discovered in the lava beds on the sides of Mount Edgecombe, near the Alaskan capital.

A prospector brought some brilliant-looking lava ashes to Sitka two months ago and showed them to John G. Brady, a merchant. He sent them to a San Francisco expert, who returned word that an investigation should be made at the earliest opportunity, as the pumice stone and scoria composing the lava contained all the elements necessary for the presence of diamonds. Since then bright stones have been brought in from Mount Edgecombe which Alaska papers announce to be diamonds beyond a doubt.

Mr. Brady has perfected plans to reach the extinct crater as soon as the snow and weather will permit. With the help of a San Francisco diamond expert he will search the lava beds high and low to find the place from which the brilliants already found were taken. Many prospectors are already at Sitka, waiting to join the hunt on their own account, and a boom is predicted for the capital city of Alaska.

Mount Edgecombe is known to all Alaskan navigators, for its fluted sides and sparkling lava beds have given many a mariner his bearings into Sitka Harbor.

Will Be Settled Out of Court.

Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of William N. Dykman, receiver of the Commercial Bank, against the Bank of New-York to recover $6,600, part of securities which Mr. Dykman alleged had been unlawfully removed from the Commercial Bank on the night it suspended. The matter is to be amicably settled outside the court.

Application was made by Mr. Dykman before Justice Cullen in Brooklyn yesterday for leave to sell to the highest bidder the remaining assets of the Commercial Bank. The depositors have been paid dividends aggregating 88 per cent.

No Longer a Crabb.

William Crabb of 336 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday granted permission to change his name to William C. Scott, on the ground that the name of Crabb had subjected him to ridicule and annoyance.

Joseph S. Baum of 125 Hancock Street also secured permission to change his name to Zerman.

AGNES BOOTH TO ACT ONCE MORE

The Popular Actress Will Create the Role of the Sporting Duchess at the Academy.

Agnes Booth, (Mrs. John B. Schoeffel,) one of the most justly popular actresses of the day, is to return to the stage, after a practically uninterrupted absence of several years. Mrs. Schoeffel yesterday signed a contract with Charles Frohman, by which she is to act under his management all next season. This is the first regular season's engagement she has made since she left A. M. Palmer's company, after the first season of that organization at Palmer's Theatre. She has acted since then for charity and on special occasions, but for all practical purposes she has been unknown to the stage.

Agnes Booth's first appearance under Mr. Frohman's direction will be at the opening of the season at the Academy of Music, when she will create the part of the Sporting Duchess in the melodrama of that name, known in England as "The Derby Winner." The character was created in London by Mrs. John Wood. It is what may be termed a comedy character, with a touch of sentiment, and it requires a versatile actress to present it properly. It combines with its sentimental features many of the qualities of "Aunt Jack," in which Agnes Booth made such a popular success at the old Madison Square Theatre, and Mr. Frohman regards her as the one actress in America qualified to play the part.

Mrs. Schoeffel will, in all probability, also appear during the coming season in another play which Mr. Frohman intends to produce at the Empire Theatre.

Agnes Booth has not been seen in New-York for some time. Her last appearances were at Palmer's Theatre, where she played her original part in "Jim the Penman," and created a character in "The Broken Seal." Previous to this she had been the leading woman of A. M. Palmer's company at the Madison Square Theatre, where her greatest work was done in "Captain Swift," "Jim the Penman," and "Aunt Jack." Before Mr. Palmer became manager of the Madison Square she had played many parts in that house under the old Mallory-Frohman régime. She is one of the most sterling actresses of the American stage, and her return to active work will be hailed with joy by thousands of play-goers.

Mrs. Schoeffel will sail for London and Paris in March, and return to New-York in August, in time for the rehearsals of "The Sporting Duchess."

EXTRA STREET CLEANERS' PAY

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER DELAY.

Col. Waring Says "Red Tape" Stands in the Way—His Answer to Drivers Who Made Complaint.

The extra street cleaners are besieging Commissioner Waring for their money. The City Hall came near being stormed yesterday by 2,875 of the extra men. They were bent on going there to make a demonstration, but wiser counsel prevailed, and half a dozen were chosen to go and tell the Mayor about the money that was due them. They were headed by John J. Mullin.

After waiting for ten minutes, and finding that they could not see the Mayor, as he was too busy, the delegation went away.

In speaking of the delay in paying the extra men employed by the department, Commissioner Waring said:

"We have done everything to expedite matters that we could. It is largely owing to 'red tape' that the men have not yet received their money. I have sent the pay roll to the Mayor, and the delay will now be brief, although the warrants have still to be signed by the Controller and City Chamberlain. One of the troubles was that there were men on the extra force who lived in Brooklyn and Jersey City, and these men the Controller refused to pay, but, as they had earned their wages, they should be paid, and they undoubtedly will be."

During the afternoon Patrick McNulty, Patrick Brady, and William H. Hogerty, a delegation from the Drivers' and Hostlers' Protective Association, called on Col. Waring and asked him to allow them extra pay for working on Sundays. He told them that their pay—$720 a year—should cover Sunday work, and that he would not allow extra pay, unless compelled to do so.

He repeated his statement, made some days ago, that he would try to have their wages reduced to $600, as it was when they first took the positions, and with the money so saved give employment to some hundreds of other men, who need it as much as the members of the present regular force.

The men complained about the way their wages were paid in the event of losing work on a Saturday, and alleged that, instead of losing one day's pay, they lost two, as they were never paid for Sunday, if they did not work on the prior Saturday. He promised to look into the matter and adjust it equitably.

When asked what he thought about Major Throckmorton's effort to be reinstated, he said:

"I have only to say that if Major Throckmorton juggles himself back into the service, I shall dismiss him again so quickly it will make his head swim; and I dare him to publish in the city newspapers even an honest abstract of the findings of his court-martial."

Col. Waring then changed the subject, and said:

"There has been a good deal of criticism about the appointment of 'foreigners' in the Department of Street Cleaning. It may be interesting to those who are ambitious for similar employment to see a report of the duty performed in one night by one of these strangers, who was detailed to inspect the work of the carts in removing snow.

"Beginning at about 8 o'clock in the evening, at Broadway and Ninth Street, he went to the corner of West Tenth Street and West Fourth Street; thence via Sixth Avenue to Twenty-second Street; thence to Third Avenue; thence to Forty-second Street; thence to Second Avenue; thence to Twenty-second Street and Broadway; thence to the West Twenty-third Street Ferry; thence to Tenth Avenue up to Forty-second Street, across to Eighth Avenue, back to Tenth Avenue, and up to West Forty-seventh Street, and to the dump at the foot of that street. He returned by the same route to Broadway, down Broadway to Thirty-eighth Street, thence to Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, back to Broadway, and down to Battery Place, returning by Broadway, Park Row, Bowery, and Fourth Avenue to Twenty-second Street, and across to Broadway; thence to First Avenue and back to Third Avenue; thence by cable car to East Forty-eighth Street, and to the department stable at the foot of that street, back to Lexington Avenue, down to Forty-second Street, and across to Fourth Avenue. The tour was completed at 5:20 A. M.

"Mr. Dunphe, who performed this duty, had been at work all the previous day, and was at work all the following day."

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President has nominated for Postmasters J. R. Stannard of Boonville, N. Y., and D. R. Post of Deep River, Conn.

MAASDAM CLOTHED IN ICE

Consul Edward Downes Tells of His Trip from Holland.

RAN INTO ALL SORTS OF WEATHER

What He Says of the Dutch Socially and from a Business Point of View—The Diamond and Tobacco Trade.

Among the passengers who reached this city yesterday from Rotterdam on the Netherlands American Line steamship Maasdam was Edward Downes of New-Haven, Conn., United States Consul at Amsterdam. The Maasdam met almost every extreme of weather on her trip to this city.

Speaking of the journey to a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Downes said yesterday:

"We left Rotterdam on the evening of Jan. 30, reached the North Sea at 7 o'clock, and immediately experienced very severe weather. All during the night and the next day, both in the North Sea and in the English Channel, there was a very heavy wind, with severe snowstorms. Capt. Potjer remained on the bridge almost continuously for thirty-six hours from the time we left Rotterdam until we got past the Scilly Islands. The snow was so thick coming through the Channel as to necessitate blowing the foghorn.

"From Feb. 1 to 4 the weather was almost like Summer; ladies occupied steamer chairs on deck, and the men wore slippers and Summer coats. On Feb. 5 the wind shifted to north by northwest, and from that time on we came in the face of heavy gales, high seas, intensely cold weather, and, at times, blinding snowstorms.

"The appearance of the ship forward last Friday and Saturday, to those who were risky enough to venture on deck, was magnificent; it was simply clothed in ice. We experienced a gale on those days that was something terrific. We went at a very slow rate of speed, and did not experience so much disagreeable pitching as would have been the case if the regular speed had been maintained.

"We took the pilot on board yesterday, and then for the first time learned of the terrible disaster to the Elbe.

"We got into smoother water at 8 o'clock last night, and the moonlight upon our snow and ice-clad ship produced a delightful picture.

"Capt. Alder Potjer of the Maasdam has recently been made a Lieutenant of the Naval Reserve by the Queen of the Netherlands, and he hoisted his flag for the first time on this trip. We regarded that flag as a mascot.

"I have been in Amsterdam now a year and a half. The Dutch, socially, are agreeable and pleasant; from a business standpoint they are cautiously conservative and very successful.

"The two great articles of export from Holland to the United States are Sumatra wrapper tobacco and diamonds. Fully 75 per cent. of the Sumatra wrapper tobacco used in the United States is sold in Amsterdam, and shipped across from there.

"During the Spring and Summer season of 1894 there were more American buyers of tobacco in Amsterdam than at any other time. The prices paid were the largest on record. This was undoubtedly due, first, to the excellence of the crop; second, to the anticipated reduction in the tariff, and third, the keen competition caused by the presence of so large a number of buyers. The result is that the dividends declared by the Dutch Company for 1894 will be enormous."

Speaking of the diamond industry, Mr. Downes said:

"For years Amsterdam has been the largest export market to the United States for polished diamonds. Now, owing to the increased tariff, from 15 to 25 per cent., the diamond trade is in a transitory condition. Many cutters and polishers have come to America, and are working for American houses. If the question now pending before the Treasury as to whether diamond cutting is a new industry is decided in favor of the laborers, that is, that they can come under contract, under that section of the contract clause, a great many more operatives will undoubtedly leave for the United States.

"The great danger is that more operatives may come than the demand of the American trade will warrant. Such a state of affairs would have a very bad effect upon the diamond business. Then again the American diamond men are fearful that a high duty on diamonds will encourage smuggling.

"The Consulate at Amsterdam is a very busy one. The duties are pleasant, and an additional charm is given to life there from the fact that there are so many American diamond and tobacco men constantly in Amsterdam. They form a little American colony in themselves.

"I expect to remain here about two months, returning to Amsterdam early in April."

IN MEMORY OF LOST FISHERMEN

A Memorial Service to be Held in Gloucester, Mass., on the 20th.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 11.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, a memorial service will be held in the City Hall of this famous old town in memory of the lost fishermen of Gloucester. Mayor Benjamin F. Cook will preside, and addresses will be made by the Rev. A. S. Gumbart, pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church of Boston, and Mrs. Eva T. Cook of this place.

This service will be held under the auspices of the Gloucester Relief Association, which has for its object the aiding of the poor of this city, especially the widows and orphans of lost fishermen, by immediate relief, after a careful investigation of every application by a competent committee. It has no salaried officers, is not sectarian, and avoids indiscriminate giving. Contributions of money, provisions, clothing, or any other articles will be gratefully received and worthily bestowed.

Contributions may be forwarded to John T. Knight, general collector of the association at Gloucester, or to Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, Fulton Market, New-York City.

During the twenty years, from 1874 to 1894, inclusive, 2,062 men were lost at sea from the port of Gloucester.

Movements of the War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. — Admiral Meade's squadron, the cru

BATTLEFIELDS REVISITED

Trip Through the South by Two Veterans of Hawkins's Zouaves.

CHANGES OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS

Famous Engagements of the War of Rebellion Recalled by Judge Langbein—In and About Richmond.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Like many an old soldier, I have always, since the close of the war, had a great desire to visit some of the old battlefields of the South, especially those in which I had taken an humble part with the Ninth New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins's Zouaves,) and to view again in these "piping times of peace" some of the localities and scenes where fierce battles had raged in the days of 1861 to 1865. I had been to Antietam, to Fort Valley, Ga., and to Gettysburg. Antietam was not new to me, for the regiment had taken so important a part in that bloody engagement that it lost 63 per cent. of its rank and file under the withering fire of shot and shell through which it charged, while at Balaklava in the world-renowned charge of the Light Brigade Lord Cardigan lost but 36 per cent. of his command. History records that Borodino was the bloodiest battle during the time of the First Napoleon, and history may equally record Antietam as the bloodiest battle of the civil war.

The Georgia trip was made by a few of the old regiment on the invitation of the Third Georgia Survivors' Association to attend their reunion at Fort Valley, Ga., while the trip to the Gettysburg battlefield was made at the time when the survivors of the old Forty-second New-York Volunteers dedicated their monument on that bloody field near the copse of woods toward which the gallant Confederate General George E. Pickett directed his famous charge on Hancock's lines. The battle of Gettysburg takes its place in history with Waterloo, for, like France, upon it hung the fate of this Nation, as it is now well known that had the Confederates been successful there, England would have recognized the Southern Confederacy. Neither time nor space will permit me to enlarge upon these former trips, much as I would like to, for the object of this letter is to write a few words about the last, and to me and the gallant comrade with whom I went, the most pleasant trip of all, for we touched at many places and revived many scenes and incidents that brought back in vivid recollection our soldier boyhood days.

We fixed upon the 20th day of October for our start, agreeing to be back in a week or ten days at the most. He the Sergeant and I the drummer boy of 1861. Arriving at Pier 28, North River, about 3 P. M., I stepped aboard the magnificent new steamship Yorktown, and found to my surprise that Comrade Sergt. Samuel L. Malcom had already "outflanked" me, and captured the lower bunk in our stateroom. About 10 A. M. the steamer landed us at Old Point Comfort, Fort Monroe, while she turned her prow across the bay and into the Elizabeth River for Norfolk. We were once more on Southern soil, but, oh, how different the circumstances. Nearly thirty-three years had passed. We were then respectively fourteen and nineteen years of age, mere boys, but so full of patriotism and love of country that only a few days before we started for the seat of war, in conjunction with the rest of the regiment, when we found that we could not get muskets in time, told the Colonel that we would go with broomsticks.

The old fort looked about the same as it did in 1861, and no doubt some of the same old hard tack was still there, which the boys will remember was marked "B. C." The old Hygeia Hotel, used as a Government hospital during the war, has been much enlarged and improved, while directly opposite is a huge hotel, recently erected. We were soon surrounded by a host of typical Southern darkies, from among whom Sam selected the "blackest of the black," who answered to the euphonious name of Zeberdee Young. Zeberdee soon had us inside the fort and landed in front of the guardhouse. It was the same old fort, and what memories clustered around it every old soldier can understand who ever did duty within its grim walls. A flank movement to the left, and Zeberdee had us on the old shell road and across the bridge that leads to the historic village of Hampton, which our regiment helped to burn in 1861. Here was the seat of William and Mary College, one of the oldest institutions of learning in America. We halted at the Soldiers' Home, where over 3,000 old vets are quartered. It is a sad sight; these men are in the sere and yellow leaf of life, are fast reaching the left of the line, and will soon have answered their last roll call.

Zeberdee cracked his whip, and we passed the Normal and Agricultural Institute for the education of negro and Indian young, under the care of the Government. We saw some of both sexes, and were astonished at their bright, intelligent faces and their clean and neat appearance. Hampton is a right smart town, "I reckon," and there are a "heap" of people in it. The old road from this village to Newport News is no longer in use. Zeberdee pointed it out to us on our right as he drove up the new road along the bank of the James, soon bringing us to old Newport News, our first stopping place in the South, where we spent many a happy day in camp. What memories crowded around us as we surveyed this place! What a change! It was almost impossible to think that this was the place from which the Union troops, under the immediate command of Gen. Phelps, so long bade defiance and kept the Confederate General Magruder at bay. It was then fields of wheat and corn flanked by the river on one side and by large pine woods on the other until you struck Newmarket Bridge, where we had many a skirmish with the enemy. Here is now a flourishing village of about 8,000 inhabitants, about one-third of whom are darkies. The big grain elevator that we saw from the deck of the steamer is one of the many that belong to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, whose terminal wharves extend some 400 feet into the river. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company has here one of the best-equipped plants in the world. There are streets and broad avenues there now, and even the old roads are changed.

We walked around for some time, but it was long before we could get the location of our old camp, but we finally struck the "colored man in the wood pile." Sam had been detailed to the Quartermaster's Department, and had secured the services of "Aunt Martha," an old darky woman, to cook for him. Charley Scott was her son, then a boy about twelve years of age. After I had cross-examined him, I ascertained these facts: Charley said his mother was still alive, and that she lived about thirty miles up the James River. He told us that some time ago an old man visited Newport News, who said he had been a "jujab," and that his name was Smith S. Parker, private in Company B, Ninth New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins's Zouaves.) He took us to a mound of earth partly covered over by bushes, and upon an old broken rail fence we read the word "Hook." We knew at once that this was the extreme end of our intrenchments on the left facing the river, and that here was the spot where Hook's famous battery, Fourth United States Artillery, had been stationed.

Charley took us along a little further, stopped, and pointed to a tree. In much excitement, he said: "Der, der, do you see that 'simmon tree? That's where you jujabs, you red caps, were. Many's the time did I bring milk and water to you boys in a kettle, and get 10 cents for my trouble." He also showed us the little old wooden house where Major Jardine had his headquarters while Provost Marshal. Sam and I recognized it at once, although the entrance has been changed. From the stoop of this historic little house we could see Sewell's Point, at which our rifled Whitworth gun would send a shell a distance of six miles toward the Confederate flag floating in the breeze bidding defiance to the Government. We also saw the buoy, or stake, that marks the spot where the ill-fated Cumberland went down, with her flag flying to the fore, and saw as in a vision the fight between the Confederate ram Merrimac and the Monitor, that "cheesebox on a raft," which saved the Union fleet and prevented the destruction of many a Northern city.

We boarded the train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at 4:40 P. M., and after a run of about seventy-five miles arrived at Richmond at 7 P. M. It was fast getting dark when we passed the towns of Warwick, Williamsburg, Yorktown, and others of now historic fame. Next day we did the town. Richmond is said to sit on seven hills, like ancient Rome. We thought it was more like seventeen, for it was up and down all the time. It would take too long to give a description of Richmond and all the various objects of interest that we saw. Suffice it to say that among the most noted was the Capitol, the monuments of Henry Clay, George Washington, Gens. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Pickett, and A. P. Hill; the Soldiers' Monument, Monumental Church, the bust of Lafayette, the National, Oakwood, and Hollywood Cemeteries, in the latter of which is the tomb of ex-President Monroe; the graves of ex-President Tyler, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and Gen. George E. Pickett; also of John Randolph of Roanoke, of Commodore M. F. Maury, and the plot or section dedicated to Jefferson Davis and his family.

We also saw the Jefferson Davis mansion, St. John's Church, in which Patrick Henry uttered his immortal words, "Give me liberty or give me death"; Gen. Lee's residence, the State penitentiary, the Tredegar Iron Works, where Confederate cannon and arms were made during the war; Belle Isle, where our prisoners were confined; the old stone house, where Washington had his headquarters; the grounds of Libby Prison, or Castle Thunder, (the building having been taken to Chicago,) and the grave of the celebrated Indian chief Powhatan, the father of the Indian maiden Pocahontas, who saved the life of Capt. John Smith. We also saw many other notable sights, among which I must not forget the lofty rough stone pyramid which marks the resting place of over 12,000 Confederate dead.

In the afternoon we boarded the electric car that passed our hotel, and on the outskirts of the city changed to a long car drawn by a dummy engine, in which a run of seven miles brought us to the fiercely-fought battlefield of Seven Pines, having passed the field of Fair Oaks when about five miles out, the latter battle being the nearest to Richmond that the Union troops got, when they were driven back by a fierce attack resulting in the famous seven days' fight. Very little can be seen to tell of these engagements. Here and there remnants of a breastwork, with here and there a trench. At Seven Pines there are signs at intervals of perhaps 200 rods, stuck up on trees, bearing the words, "To the battery," and upon following these signs for about 1,000 rods one can see an embrasure for artillery and a deep cut in the earth made by the wheels of a battery as it was hastily run into position. At Seven Pines is a national cemetery, in charge of Capt. Whitney of the Ninth New-Jersey. The old soldier was glad to see us. We talked over old times, he gave us a few bullets picked up from the field with his own hands, and a magnolia plucked from the beautiful trees whose branches when swayed by the winds sing a requiem over the many hosts of Union dead who lie there, some in known and some in unknown graves.

On the 23d, at 7 A. M., we boarded the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad bound for Fredericksburg, and arrived there at 8:55 A. M., the distance being sixty-one miles. This was the home of Washington's boyhood and the burial place of his mother. It is one of the oldest towns in Virginia. Two miles above the city, on the opposite side of the Rappahannock River, is the old hamlet of Falmouth. Fredericksburg was shelled by our troops on the morning of Dec. 13, 1862. Few traces of the bombardment are visible, except once in a while a house riddled by bullets. We stopped at the Exchange Hotel, for the last seven years kept by a Connecticut "Yank" by the name of Cotton, who served in the Tenth Connecticut, which took part in the engagement. We hired a carriage, and, driven by an ex-Confederate who had seen service from the beginning to the end of the war, crossed the river over the new bridge, (the old one having been burned by our troops,) and soon found the old spring near the railroad track which we had used and drank from nearly thirty-three years ago.

A ride of two miles over the road we formerly traveled, but which is now in horrible condition from having been practically abandoned, brought us to Falmouth, where our regiment had also been encamped. The old cotton mill was there yet, but the weaver's shuttle had ceased, and the mill was no longer in operation. A bridge spans the river here, where we had crossed time and time again over the stones when the river was low. Crossing the bridge, we were driven to the old and new monument of Washington's mother, on the road to Maye's Heights; thence we were driven along the outer streets of the city, across which our brave soldiers charged "into the Valley of Death," toward the heights. What memories crowded upon us here, when in fancy we imagined we were again in that bloody fight, where our brave boys were mowed down like grass by the shot and shell of the enemy.

We returned to Richmond that evening, and next morning boarded the steamer Pocahontas and started down the James for Norfolk. About five miles below the city we passed the fleet of monitors, seven in number. They are placed here to avoid the growth of barnacles upon their hulls. Fort Darling, crowning Drewry's Bluff, is upon the south shore, and nearly opposite is Chapin's Bluff, upon which the Confederates built Fort Harrison. The steamer then passed through Gen. Butler's Dutch Gap Canal, by which he saved about seven miles of the river; then comes Aiken's Landing, upon the north side, which was an important exchange depot for prisoners of war. Deep Bottom and Pickett's Landing are soon reached; the latter was the home of the brave Confederate General who led the famous charge at Gettysburg. Malvern Hill is seen upon the north bank, where Gen. McClellan made a stand and checked the Confederate advance long enough to enable his supplies to be saved, Shirley is upon the north shore; this is where the mother of Gen. Lee was born; the house is said to have been built in 1642.

Bermuda Hundred and City Point, upon the south shore, were important strategic points during the war. At City Point the Appomattox River enters the James. The fine residence upon the bluff was long used as headquarters by Gen. Grant. Jordan's Lighthouse is up on a projection of the south shore. Two miles below is Beechwood, which was the home of Edmund Ruffin, who fired the opening cannon shot of the war in the attack upon Fort Sumter. Berkeley, on the north shore, is known as Harrison's Landing, the point of exchange of prisoners. Berkeley was the birthplace of President Harrison, (Tippecanoe.) It was occupied by Gen. McClellan after his "change of base." Westover, two miles below Berkeley, dates from 1623, and is one of the most beautiful of the old-time properties in the James River Valley. The plantation was laid out by Sir John Paulett. The present house was built by Col. William Byrd, the founder of Richmond, in 1737. From his place Benedict Arnold, in command of a British force, departed to capture Richmond. The place was used as a Federal headquarters during the civil war. Westover is now owned by Major A. H. Drewry, whose name is famous in connection with the Confederate defenses at Drewry's Bluff. We saw the gray-haired old gentleman at the landing. At Windmill Point, south shore, in 1864, 130,000 Federal troops crossed upon a pontoon bridge, in two days, to besiege Petersburg. Weyanoke, on the north shore, is a fine Colonial place, and the scene of a massacre of English settlers by Indians. At Powhatan, upon the north shore, are the well-preserved walls of an ancient fort which figured in the annals of both the wars of 1812 and of 1861. Its parade has been filled in and is now occupied by a small store and the débris of a country landing.

We then reach the last stopping place before arriving at Norfolk, (Jamestown,) the scene of the earliest English settlement upon the continent. Just west of the fine new wharf is seen the tangled copse, above which projects the heavy brick tower of the first church built in America, with its little cemetery, and close by its shadows the earth ramparts of a Confederate fort. We arrived at Norfolk at 4 P. M. We saw the old fort in which we were stationed and out of which the regiment marched to Suffolk. The next morning we boarded the train on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, and a run of seventy miles brought us to Elizabeth City. At Camden the train halted long enough for us to see on our right the Court House, where the regiment turned toward South Mills, or Sawyer's Lane, where we had a brisk engagement with our old friends of the Third Georgia. As our time was limited, we could not go to the battlefield and return in time to catch the boat for Roanoke Island, so we "took in" the town in a "hack." We left Elizabeth City at 6 P. M. on the steamer Neuse and arrived at Roanoke Island at 10 P. M. The night was dark, as Sam and I landed at the long dock, down which we were escorted to our hotel, which was fitted up like a fisherman's hut. As we looked out of our bedroom window we saw the light on Roanoke Shoals, and, in fancy, could see Burnside's fleet sailing up from Hatteras to bombard and capture the island as it did over thirty-two years ago.

In the morning we found that our quarters were over the general country store of Daniels & Pugh, the latter being a son of old Capt. Pugh, (now dead,) who was a pilot and fisherman and who piloted our fleet from Hatteras Inlet during the bombardment. We found that we had landed at "Ashley's Harbor," now called "Yankee Plut." The "pint" was "pinted" out to us, where our regiment had landed from the transports, as well as the house and the field in which we encamped on the night of the landing, Feb. 7, 1862, preparatory to the assault on Fort Defiance the next morning. The importance to the Confederates of Roanoke Island during the war was that it was practically the key to Norfolk. Here the first white child of English parents was born, by the name of Virginia Dare. It is now the county seat of Dare County. There are three villages on the island, Skye, where we landed; Wancheese, at the south end, and Manteu, near the north end. There is a church at Wancheese, and one at Manteu, but only one minister, and he alternates every Sunday at preaching, and once in a while a minister comes down from Elizabeth City. There are about 800 to 1,000 inhabitants on the island, mostly fishermen and pilots. The island is about twelve miles long and three wide.

On the morning of the 26th we saw Mrs. Pugh, and when she learned that we had taken part in the capture of the island she unconsciously paid our regiment one of the greatest compliments it ever received, for she said that the Zouaves were the men who captured the fort up the road about a mile and a half. This was before she knew to what command we belonged. She said she remembered the Red Caps very well, and that her husband often told her that if it had not been for the Zouaves the fort would never have been taken. I dismiss this subject of who captured Fort Defiance, and whose flag first graced its ramparts by this simple recital of this old lady. At the next reunion of the Ninth Army Corps and the Burnside expedition I would match this simple old lady upon this point against all the blatant orators who claim that their regiments captured the fort and had the first flag on it, and that the Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers (Hawkins's Zouaves) were not "in it" at all.

We induced a son of Mrs. Pugh to drive us to the fort and about the island. After riding about one and a half miles we came upon what was left of Fort Defiance, or the three-gun battery. The old narrow causeway up which the Zouaves charged with their peculiar yell of "Zou, zou, zou" is still there, but in much better condition. The centre of the fort, where the main gun was, as seen in the pictures of our charge, has been completely dug away, and the road or causeway now runs through it. The moat or ditch in front of the fort is still there, but the fort has been partly dug away in repairing the road, and much of it has been washed away. How vividly the recollection of that fierce charge was brought back to us as we stood upon the ramparts of the old fort, and we wondered at the bravery of the "Old Ninth" in charging up that narrow causeway amid a storm of shot and shell. We drove to the village of Manteu, passing Shallowback Bay, where Capt. O. Jennings Wise died in a little house on the beach, when brought up by some of Company G's men as he was endeavoring to escape to Nag's Head. The Court House is at Manteu, and there is one hotel there. Stores are quite plentiful here, the people of the surrounding country coming over in boats for supplies. Every one sails a boat here, even the babies, and whether white or black there is no difference. They are like the babies in Onondaga County, of whom it is said that every one is born with a blue book in its tiny hands, so as to be proficient in the rules when eligible for the Legislature.

That afternoon we drove over to our old camp and the negro quarters, where "Nigadier General Massa" Thompson had at one time in his charge some 3,000 contrabands. We visited the ruins of Pork Point Battery, and picked up some of the shells thrown by our gunboats, still embedded in the sand. The ruins of Fort Bartow and Huger could be seen on the north shore of the island through a powerful glass. The next day it rained all day, but nevertheless I tramped up to Fort Defiance and back. The rain prevented us from going up the Chowan River to the little village of Winton, which the regiment had burned down in retaliation for some guerrillas firing on us, and also to Gatesville, where Company C took away and destroyed a large commissary supply that had been stored there for the Confederate troops. The following day the rain still continued to pour, but we nevertheless again visited Manteu, where we had dinner and supper. As court was to open next day, we met a number of people, among whom were several lawyers. Among them was a son of Col. Shaw of the Eighth North Carolina Infantry, who was in command of the island at the time of its capture. That night we returned to Skyco, but not to sleep, for the steamer was expected from Newberne about 3 A. M. About 2 A. M. "Lum" Midgett, the watchman on the dock, hailed us with the words, "Steamer rounding the p'int." She arrived on time, we boarded her, secured a stateroom, and about 8 A. M. found ourselves at the dock in Elizabeth City. From here we took the train for Norfolk, arriving there at 11 A. M. We visited the old Portsmouth Navy Yard, boarded some of the new line-of-battle ships stationed there, and in the afternoon took the steamer Old Dominion for home. We wanted to go down to Suffolk, a run of twenty-five miles, where the regiment had lost the gallant Kimball, through the rashness of a brother officer, but time would not permit.

The passage home was rough and disagreeable, the sea being rough and choppy and the weather anything but pleasant. But all things must come to an end, and we arrived at the dock at 8 o'clock the following evening, boarded a Third Avenue elevated, and soon were again at "home, sweet home."

J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN.

E. A. Kimball Post, No. 100, Department of New-York, Grand Army of the Republic.

Formerly drummer Company B, Ninth New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins's Zouaves.)

Judge Langbein has recently been awarded a medal by the Government for saving the life of an officer, Lieut. Thomas L. Bartholomew, now Inspector General, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, on the field of battle. When Judge Langbein enlisted as a drummer boy he was only thirteen years of age.

Webster on Wine.

The Washington Times makes the following quotation from the diary of Philip Hone, once Mayor of this city, and one of Daniel Webster's intimate personal friends:

Dr. Johnson says somewhere: "Who that ever asks succor from Bacchus was able to preserve himself from being enslaved from his auxiliary?" I am reminded of a case in point, but not attended with the bad consequences imagined by the great moral essayist. Dining many years ago with my lamented friend, Commodore Chauncey, I remarked to the distinguished statesman, Mr. Webster, who graced our party. "My dear Sir, I see that you are not altogether indifferent to the virtues of a glass of good wine."

"By no means," he replied, "and I will tell you how it came about. When I began to practice law in Massachusetts I was honored by the notice and friendship of Christopher Gore, who frequently invited me to his house. On one occasion, seeing me look pale and feeble from effects of study and hard work, he kindly inquired how I lived. I told him I fared rather poorly at my humble lodgings; that I ate corned beef and cabbage and drank water."

"'That will not do,' said Mr. Gore; 'you must drink a glass of good wine occasionally, and eat an apple after dinner to promote digestion.' 'But,' said I, 'I cannot afford to drink wine.' 'I will take care of that,' said my liberal friend, and from that time I received occasional presents of fine old wine from his well-supplied garret. Well, sir, it did me great good. I recovered my health, and was enabled to pursue my duties and perform my task with renewed vigor. But, alas! like a beleaguered city which is compelled to call in the aid of auxiliary forces, I repulsed the enemy; but the auxiliaries having established themselves in the citadel I have never been able to dispossess them."

Champion of the People's Rights.

From The Vancouver (B. C,) World, Feb. 1.

With advancing years The New-York Times appears to increase in excellence as a general newspaper. This journal has always been a progressive one. On its staff since the famous and respected Henry J. Raymond controlled its editorial columns, have been some of the brightest writers of the day—men who have left their impress on journalism in the American metropolis as well as upon the politics of that great country. The Times has always battled for the people's rights, and the fullest freedom for all classes, irrespective of creed or color, and has such a hold upon the people that its opinions upon the leading topics of the hour receive the greatest consideration. The New-York Times is, and always has been, a clean newspaper, and this to a large extent accounts for its popularity and hearty welcome to the fireside.

Harvard's Phi Beta Kappa Poems.

From The Boston Herald.

Edward Everett Hale is none too severe on the Phi Beta Kappa poems that are annually delivered at Harvard when he says that not one of them has been successful since 1835, when Oliver Wendell Holmes was the poet of the occasion. Dr. Hale might have gone even further, and have truthfully said that some of these Phi Beta Kappa poems have bordered very close upon the ridiculous. Perhaps the most astonishing performance of them all was that of no less a poet than Bret Harte, who has just introduced "Truthful James" and "Ah Sin" to an admiring world. Harvard will never quite forget the shock it experienced when Mr. Harte appeared before an audience of grave and reverend gentlemen, wearing green kid gloves, and read some frivolous rhymes that any lovesick swain might have addressed to his mistress's eyebrow. The poet was not slow to perceive that he had failed to rise to the height of the occasion, and he had no sooner finished reading his poem than he mysteriously disappeared from the throng, and he hasn't been seen in Cambridge since.

Looking for His Pipe.

From The Dexter (Me.) Gazette.

The latest case of absent-mindedness is that of a Guilford man who took his pipe from its case and placed it in his mouth, returning the case to his pocket, then cut his tobacco and again drew out the case and opened it, and was very much surprised to find it empty. After considerable search, he opened his mouth to exclaim "wh—" but just there the pipe fell out and his question was answered before it was quarter asked.

The Reform Spirit.

From The Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)

The spirit that animated that splendid town meeting in New-York on Monday was the same spirit that ground Tammany to powder last November. Who dare oppose it? Why, "Jake" Patterson, the "Wicked" Gibbs, and Mr. Lauterbach, Platt's hired attorney. These in New-York and a grist of rural Rip Van Winkles at Albany, who have been persuaded that the revolution of 1894 meant nothing but a change of bosses!

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress alone; exceptionally good references; last employer can be seen. 365 West 52d St.; ring Quinn's bell; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call Monday, at 205 West 57th St., present employer. Mrs. Davis.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; good reference. 402 West 48th St.; ring Hickey's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German Protestant young woman as chambermaid; can assist with waiting and do plain sewing. 883 3d Av., second floor; no office.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private American family; good city references. 352 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and laundress; American family; good references. 64 West 101st St., Carroll's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl for chamberwork or general housework; best of references. Rosenfeld, 225 East 81st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city reference. 155 Waverley Place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competant woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; good city references. 915 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 123 Clinton Place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. 448 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. L. G., 237 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; private family; willing and obliging; city reference. S., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city reference. 824 3d Av., Dempsey bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German girl in American family. 248 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women, together; cook is good baker; excellent meat cook; laundress, shirts, cuffs, collars; will assist with other work; three years' reference; country or city. 220 East 70th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. N. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands soups, meats, fish, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies, and sherberts; can take entire charge of kitchen; city reference. K., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and laundress; good baker; would like a good place short distance in the country; good reference from last employer. 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; four years' reference from last place. 158 West 36th St. A. R.

COOK.—A lady going abroad wishes to procure situation for competent German cook. Call, between 11 and 2, at present employer's, 141 West 81st St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; understands her business; would do coarse washing; best city references. A. D., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; husband competent butler; in private family; city or country; best references. Berger, Advertising Agency, 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By young girl as plain cook; washing and ironing; small private family; best city references. E. Benson, 418 West 53d St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class family cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. S., 468 7th Av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; takes full charge of kitchen; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; thoroughly understands her business; good manager; excellent references. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard; store.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook and laundress in a small private family; two years' reference from last place. 565 9th Av.; ring bell twice.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl, Protestant, to cook, wash, and iron; good cook and laundress; city reference. 309 West 44th St., rear house, two flights up.

COOK.—By first-class cook in first-class private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; best city references from her last place; understands all kinds family cooking. 407 West 54th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as cook; city or country; good references. 300 West 51st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook; long experience in good family cooking; city reference. A. L., 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. J. F., 337 3d Av., corner 25th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference; no objections to assist with washing; wages, $20 to $25. 15 East 37th St.

COOK.—In private family; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; best personal city reference; wages, $30. 211 East 26th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as cook in first-class family; best city reference. 136 East 28th St.

COOK.—By thorough cook in private family; competent to do good cooking; wages, $25; good city reference. 317 East 31st St., third bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant young woman as good cook and laundress; city or country. 215 West 18th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—First-class; colored; makes first-class bread and pastry; city or country; good reference. 225 West 30th St.

COOK.—By competent Protestant woman; best references, city and country. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands boning and larding and all kinds of cooking; willing to go out by day or month. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family. Call, Tuesday, at 164 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl; wages, $25; good references. 223 East 32d St. Fischer.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private family; city reference. 129 West 16th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman work of any kind; washing or cleaning by day or week; has first-class references; as cook or do chamberwork. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, K. M. C., at 615 East 6th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, work by the day; is a good laundress. 306 West 41st St., Room 1.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, out or in, by day; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes more engagements in good families; can be well recommended. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; wishes customers by day; $2.50 per day. M. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; great experience; by day; private families; like few more customers; elegant style; make arrangements of dress; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 204 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 204 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Walking and evening reception dresses made reasonably in the latest styles, and misses' dancing gowns; also thorough dressmaker; by day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes ladies' and misses' dresses by the day; Spring styles; latest skirts; fancy waists; samples may be seen. Macauley, 163 West 84th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady (college graduate) as visiting governess or amanuensis; morning hours; thorough instruction in French, German, English, music, drawing; good reader and writer; highest references. H. B., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By German kindergartnerin; experienced to teach in elementary branches, and having full charge of children; city or country; good references. D. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady recommends her French nursery governess. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. F. H. Stevens, 225 West 129th St.

Housekeepers.

A VISITING HOUSEKEEPER can care for one more family; catering, menus, engaging and managing servants, accounts, &c. S. L. P., Room 71, 19 Irving Place.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, or CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By a respectable girl for general housework, or chambermaid and waiting; reference. 305 East 63d St., McIntyre's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By smart young girl to do general housework; good plain cook and laundress; reference. 437 West 54th St., top floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl to do housework; willing and obliging; city reference. 416 West 36th St., Room 12.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman in small family in flat; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; understands all kinds of housework; good city reference. 308 East 24th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference. 234 East 46th St.; ring first bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; speaks English; understands dressmaking; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; middle-aged lady preferred; city reference. G. G., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant young woman for grown ladies; willing to help with light chamberwork; capable; good references. Y., 80 8th Av., care of Mrs. Culligan.

LADY'S MAID.—To one or two ladies; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. D. W., care of Mrs. Duggan, 1,355 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands dressmaking; good hairdresser; thoroughly competent to fill a first-class place; city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. E. D., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Swedish girl as lady's maid; willing to assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; first-class city references. 155 Waverley Place.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German as lady's maid; good sewer and needleworker; sleep at home. Advertiser, 650 3d Av.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as maid or seamstress; willing to travel; city reference. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 57 West 56th St., present employer's.

MAID.—By a German Protestant young woman to grown children or ladies; don't object to go abroad; good reference. S. K., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By respectable woman as maid and chambermaid; willing to be useful; best city reference. 428 West 48th St., Moore's box.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or to assist with light housework; last employer can be seen. Seamstress, 17 West 16th St.

MAID.—By refined American as maid to grown children; good seamstress; best reference. Huesgen, 483 Columbus Av., 82d and 83d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. M. B., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city references. 222 East 56th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as excellent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 222 West 35th St.; janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and housecleaner; go out from present employer. Call, two days, at 180 West 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good chambermaid; good city reference. 26 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family. 239 East 22d St., Casey's, first floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable, trustworthy woman; Protestant; do light chamberwork; wages second consideration; city or country; highest reference. Box 645, 753 6th Av.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated, experienced North German, (Hanovrian;) takes entire charge of growing children; teaches German; best references. P. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. C., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent North German nurse to one or two children; no objection to leave city; plain sewing; good city reference. Nurse, 1,935 2d Av.

NURSE.—By a strong, conscientious, and obliging woman; capable of caring for an invalid; reference. B. G. B., West New-Brighton (S. I.) Post Office

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a French girl, 17 years old, as nurse, seamstress, or otherwise useful in private family. Mrs. Lelong, 349 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a young girl, 17 years old, well educated, as nurse or maid to growing children; speaks three languages; good references. F. G., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a nice girl; speaks German and English, and French; to take care of children and do plain sewing; best reference from last place. 226 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young American woman as nurse to growing children or lady's maid; good seamstress. 7 East 43d St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse for children; can do plain sewing; speaks English and German; present employer. 130 West 64th St.

NURSES or MAIDS.—Two North German girls want to go to Europe as nurses or maids. Europe, 957 3d Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent seamstress and chambermaid; good city references. 108 West 39th St. Lewis.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a North German. 174 East 63d St., top floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; can serve; best city references; last employer can be seen. M. J. D., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By thorough, first-class waitress; all wines and salads; takes entire charge of parlor floor; two years' best city reference; wages, $20. 434 West 49th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; private family; neat, willing, obliging, and competent; best city reference; lady can be seen. K. R., Box 337 Times, Up

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Generally Lower and Trading Light.

BUSINESS ALMOST ENTIRELY LOCAL

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Steady—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Dull.

The market failed to show any particular feature leading to an active speculation, as the ice blockade in the rivers prevents delivery of goods alongside, and exporters refuse to purchase until transportation is again assured. The variations in prices were hardly noticeable, as the trading was entirely on local account and chiefly in a scaping way, at a slight decline. Provisions were lower early in the day, but reacted and closed steady. Cotton was easier with Liverpool, and had only a light trade. Coffee followed Europe and advanced a few points, but business was very dull.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	57 @ 57¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	47¾@ 48
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33½@ 34
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	11.25 @12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.87½@ ..
Beef, family	9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	26 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	3⅜@ 4 1-16
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	.. @ 9.65
Lard	3.12 @ 3.15

WHEAT—Contracts were ver, dull and without special feature, with the trading entirely of a local character and mainly switching. Prices at the close were firm at ⅛@¼c decline, following the West. Spot was ⅛c lower, with a very slow trade reported, as the ice in the rivers prevents delivery for export. Sales, 1,000 bushels ungraded red, to the trade, at 56c, elevator. ....Quotations: No. 2 red .Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 hard, 10¾c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 58⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69⅜c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 68½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61⅝c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 97,284 bushels....Receipts, 1,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 21,352 bushels; in the interior, 144,051 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 226,085 bushels, or to 8,658,709 bushels, 6,086,731 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 1,930,700 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,054,000 bushels, or to 82,322,000 bushels, against 79,460,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts lost ¼@⅝c with the West and on local realizing, rallied ¼c, and closed steady at ¼@¼c decline for the day, with a dull trade. Spot was a shade easier and very quiet. Sales, 40,400 bushels, including 33,000 bushels steamer mixed, for export, on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 3,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 47¾c, elevator; 1,700 bushels steamer yellow at 48¾@48¾c, elevator, and 2,700 bushels ungraded white at 47¾c, elevator. ....Receipts, 1,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 32,070 bushels; in the interior, 78,382 bushels....Clearances hence, 26,377 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 33,527 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 78,606 bushels, or to 731,453 bushels, (121,736 bushels No. 2 corn and 259,790 bushels steamer mixed.). The visible supply shows an increase of 163,000 bushels, or to 12,883,000 bushels, against 17,000,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and closed weak at ¼@⅜c decline, following corn and the West, with longs realizing. Spot was dull and unchanged....Sales, 30,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36¼@36¾c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 83½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3 do, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c; track mixed, 34@36c; track white, 36@41c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 10,500 bushels; exports, 231 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 214,264 bushels, or to 594,211 bushels, (83,142 bushels No. 2 white and 233,676 bushels No. 2.) ....The visible supply shows a decrease of 547,000 bushels, or to 7,136,000 bushels, against 3,625,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@	57
March	160,000	57 1-16@57½	57½
May	1,725,000	58¼ @58 11-16	58⅝
June	....	@	58⅞
July	275,000	58⅞ @59¼	59¼
August	25,000	59 @59⅝	59⅝
Total	2,185,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@	47⅞
May	330,000	48¼@48⅝	48¼
July	60,000	48⅝@48⅞	48⅞
Total	390,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@	33
March	....	@	33
May	50,000	33 @33⅛	33
No. 2 white—			
February	....	@	36¼
March	....	@	36¼
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—There was a little more inquiry, but prices show but little change. Sales, 10,300 bbls, including 3,100 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65; 1,700 bbls Winter patents at $2.90@$3.10; 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.72½; 750 bbls No. 1 at $2.25@$2.30; 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.20; 1,600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.65, and 300 bbls Spring clear at $2.80....Arrivals, 3,577 bbls and 1,750 sacks; exports, 12,187 bbls and 6,362 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 20,395 bbls and sacks.

	WINTER. Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.05	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.20
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	2.20@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

	SPRING. Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@....	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.10@2.20	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull and nominal; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.60@$1.70 for spot, and $1.50 bid, to arrive; 50@54c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@54c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white, do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western and 93@95c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and unchanged. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@ but delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—In light demand and easier. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, at 85@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cotton meal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Demand continues light, while prices are unsettled. Quoted at 9c for No. 1 and 9¾c for fancy as asking rates. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market is steady, without showing material change. There is less export demand, yet an occasional bid comes out of 26c for ordinary prime yellow and 26½c for prime do, with 200 bbls taken at 26¾c. For off grade yellow 25½c is bid and 26c asked. For crude, in barrels, 22c is the market, at which price 300 bbls were taken up. The receipts are small, and there is not much oil on offer here, even from accumulations. Some parties are against selling at the current figures, and are in sympathy with the South, where there is a trifle firmer feeling. Besides, the West offers some encouragement in its much larger trading in compound lard, it taking up large lots of oleostearine for its compound, while bidding at the South for cotton oil. The reports from the South were that a large lot of crude, in bulk, had been bought in the Mississippi Valley for the West at 18½c. Texas offers small lots here at 17½c, and 18c is bid, to near coast sections, where a few lots have been obtained at 18c; supplies thence, however, are offered with more reserve. The bulk of the stocks are held in Texas and Mississippi, as the nearer points have been selling right along steadily, and with their moderate accumulations are relatively steadier, especially as production for several days has been restricted through the cold weather. COCOANUT OIL is very slow and favors buyers; Ceylon at 5.12@5.25c. Cochin is at 5¼ @5¼c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is taken up moderately in a jobbing way, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 54@55c; some lots of Western are offered lower.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—Oil opened and lowest, 107; highest, 108¼; closed, 108.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The supplies of hogs West were large, and tended in the early dealings to break the prices of the products with pork, then down 17c, lard 12 points, and bacon 5 points. There was soon a recovery, and by degrees Saturday night's prices were reached, under increased buying for export and speculative, with estimates of smaller receipts of hogs. The close was steady, at the best prices. Chicago estimates receipts of hogs for to-day at 35,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,631 bbls pork, 11,089,683 lb lard, and 13,212,834 lb meats; same time last year, 4,420 bbls pork, 9,271,230 lb lard, and 9,976,775 lb meats. Chicago—Shipments last week were 5,491 bbls pork, 12,143,297 lb lard, and 14,478,668 lb meats; same time last year, 3,338 bbls pork, 7,755,464 lb lard, and 20,985,662 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam felt the weakness at the West, on the large supplies of hogs from the snow blockade, and was down early 12 points, but soon turned to firmness, and closed essentially as on Saturday night, with more vigorous buying by packers and a fair export movement direct at the West. Trading here was light. Cash is nominally 6.87½c. City steam is firm at 6.50c; sales of 175 tcs at that. Options—No sales; February closed at 6.85c, nominal, and May at 7c, nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at 7.40c; South American at 7.75c. Compound lard is firmer and in better demand; quoted at 5¼@5¾c. The West closed at 6.47c for February, while May was at 6.50@6.62c, closing at 6.62c bid.

PORK—The trading here was slack, but prices were held steadily. Sales of 150 bbls mess for export. The West was down 17c, by reason of the large supplies of hogs, but became active, with packers buying, and sold up 30c closing firm at the best prices. February closed at $9.90, May was at $9.85@$10.15, closing at $10.15. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@12; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $12.75@$15.

BACON opened weak and 5 points lower, recovered, and sold up 12 points, and closed steady, with moderate quickened trade from packers. Short clear here quoted at $5.90. Short ribs at the West closed at $5.07 for February, while May were at $5.15@$5.27, closing at $5.27. July closed at $5.42.

BEEF—The export movement continues light, and on home account the dealings are moderate. Prices are held a little irregularly. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25@$7.75; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are unsettled in price, with reports of some lots to be had under quotations. Demands are slow. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Buyers of city meats are again just taking up more than light quantities in hopes that prices will settle when supplies of hogs are in regular volume. Sales of 1,200 pickled hams at 7¾@8c, and 5,000 lb pickled bellies at 8⅝c. For Western meats demands continue light, while prices are held up well. City-pickled hams, 7¾@8c; shoulders, 4½c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c; 12-lb do, 5⅝c; clear bellies, boxed, 6½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is firm and unchanged. Receipts at all Western points, 95,277 head; same time last year, 40,036 head. Chicago—Receipts, 69,000 head; slow; 25@30c lower; $3.65@$4.30c, left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,804 head; fairly active; $3.75@$4.30. St. Louis—Lower; $3.60@$4.10. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; nothing doing; prospects, 20@25c lower; $3.45@$3.90. Pittsburg dull; $4.30@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 13,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $3.70@$4.15. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.40. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; slow; $4@$4.25. Quotations here are 7c for heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7c for 160 lb, 7c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7c for pigs.

TALLOW—The demands are slack, but offerings of supplies are light. There were 50 hhds city taken on Saturday at 4¼c, and that price is held, but 4⅛c is the best bid. For country prices range from 4⅜ to 4⅝c, chiefly at 4½c for prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there is a sudden sharp turning around to higher prices, with the market at least ¼c higher. This is due to the reports from the West of purchases there of fully 2,000,000 lb at the advanced prices of 6⅜@7c, with 1,000,000 lb taken at 7c. The West can afford to pay 6¼c here, and that price is now bid, with 6¾c asked. The business shows that the compound lard trading at the West is much livelier. For lard stearine there is a quiet market, with 8½c quoted, nominal.

COTTON.

Contracts followed Liverpool in the early dealings, and were 3@4 points lower, but rallied a trifle on local covering and closed steady at 1@3 points decline, with a quiet local trade. Spot was without sales, and quoted unchanged, with 400 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.41@5.42	5.42	5.41	300
March	5.46@5.47	5.47	5.44	9,400
April	5.50@5.51	5.51	5.43	2,600
May	5.55@5.56	5.56	5.53	39,000
June	5.59@5.60	5.60	5.56	9,200
July	5.63@5.64	5.63	5.60	1,600
August	5.67@5.68	5.68	5.64	11,000
September	5.72@5.74	5.73	5.70	1,300
October	5.78@5.80	5.80	5.77	4,800
November	5.83@5.85	..	..	..
December	....@....	..	..	..
January	....@....	..	..	..
Total				79,200

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2830	5074	..	..	..	..
N.Orleans	8031	13902	..	..	..	..
Mobile	78	789	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2304	2447	..	..	..	..
Char'ton	717	1760	..	..	..	..
Wil'ton	201	26	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	297	634	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	431	..	..	..	..	..
Boston	792	104	..	..	..	..
Phila	..	68	..	..	..	..
W. Point	730	100	..	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16511	24904	..	..	..	..
This day last w'k	22797	31435	28913	23083	13197	18353
This day last year	12100	12968	18103	9975	7350	10731

COFFEE.

Contracts were very dull, but closed at 5 points decline to 10 points advance, following Europe, with local dealers quiet. Havre was quiet at ½@¾f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged, to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was neglected, but quoted steady, at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15½c for No. 8. Sales, 800 mats interior Padang at 25½c; 250 mats Palembang at 22½c; 2,000 bags Maracaibo and 600 bags Central American on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 500 bags at 14.60c; April, 250 bags at 14.35c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 750 bags at 14.35c; September, 250 bags at 14.35c; November, 250 bags at 14.35c; total, 1,250 bags.

Exchange.—5 points paid to exchange; 750 bags September for December. Total for day, 3,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@	@
February	14.50@14.65	15.00@16.00
March	14.55@14.65	15.70@15.75
April	14.35@14.45	15.35@15.40
May	14.35@14.40	15.15@15.25
June	14.35@14.40	14.90@15.00
July	14.35@14.40	14.65@14.75
August	14.30@14.40	14.35@14.40
September	14.35@14.40	14.20@14.25
October	14.35@14.40	13.80@13.90
November	14.30@14.35	13.70@13.80
December	14.30@14.40	13.60@13.65

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	187,570
Arrivals	....
Total	187,570
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	3,083
Total stock in New-York to-day	184,487
Total stock in Baltimore	16,388
Arrivals	....
Total	16,388
Deliveries Saturday	119—16,269
Total stock in New-Orleans	17,548
Arrivals	....
Total	17,548
Deliveries Saturday	876—16,672
Total stock in other ports	32,941
Total stock in United States	217,428
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 9	100,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 9	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 9	112,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 24	10,000
	255,000
Total	472,428
Same time 1894	494,798

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.00 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, Int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19½	Jamaica	17 @20½
Do. washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Moderate inquiry, with prices unchanged

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal.	Puerto Rico	29@31

RICE—Prices firm, but demand rather slow.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3⅜@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4⅝@4¾	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was in light demand, with prices easier. Sales, 1,035 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c. Refined were unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4⅜	@4 9-16
Coarse powdered	4	@4 3-16
Granulated	3¾	@3 15-16
Cutloaf	4⅝	@4 9-16
Crushed	4⅜	@4 9-16
Powdered	4	@4 3-16
Coarse granulated	3⅞	@4 1-16
Fine granulated	3⅞	@3 15-16
Extra fine granulated	3⅞	@4 1-16
Con. granulated	4	@4 3-16
Cubes	4	@4 3-16
XXXX powdered	4¼	@4 7-16
Mold A	4¼	@4 7-16
Diamond A	3⅞	@3 15-16
Confectioners' A	3⅝	@3 13-16
Columbia A	3½	@3 11-16
Windsor A	3½	@3 11-16
Ridgewood	3½	@3 11-16
Phoenix A	3½	@3 11-16
Empire A	3 7-16	@3⅜
No. 6	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 7	3 5-16	@3½
No. 8	3 3-16	@3⅜
No. 9	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16	@3¼
No. 11	3	@3 3-16
No. 12	2 15-16	@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 13-16	@....
No. 14 (net)	2 13-16	@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market is shaping a little better. Stocks here are being reduced gradually, receipts are light, and the tenor of the advices from the country is calculated to make a little stronger holding here. Marrow of choice quality are no longer obtainable below $2.32½, and some of the favorite marks are jobbing at $2.35. Medium are held, in instances, at $1.85, but not much business has been done as yet above $1.82½. Choice pea are very scarce, and 2½c higher. A few red kidney have been taken for export at $2.05, free on board, and it would now be difficult to buy the best hand-picked lots for less. Other varieties are unchanged materially. Green peas in moderate demand and firmer. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.32½@$2.35; do, medium, $1.82½; do, pea, $1.85@$1.87½; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $2@ $2.05; do, turtle soup, $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, medium and pea, $1.60@$1.75; green peas, barrels, $1.07½; do, bags, $1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—Receipts continued very moderate. Fancy Western creamery was firm at 26c, and more confidence was shown over slightly inferior grades, through the demand was quite moderate, and low grades were unimproved. State dairy quiet, but steadv. June creamery was moderately active at sustained prices.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	13 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	17 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	13 @15
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @..
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	16 @17
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13 @15
Dairy, firkins, extra*	16 @16½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @15

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	@26
Creamery, firsts	22½@24
Creamery, seconds	19 @21
Creamery, thirds	16 @17
Creamery, June, extra	18 @19
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11 @17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	12 @12½
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13 @14
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, choice	13 @14
Rolls, poor to fair	9 @12

*CHEESE—Fancy stock was held with confidence, with trading moderate, and mainly in small lots; lower grades dull and easy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9⅝
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@11⅝
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	3 @ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@ 1½

EGGS—Receipts were moderate, but in excess of the demand, and the market ruled lower.

State and Pennsylvania	32 @32½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	31 @31½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	30 @31
Western, refrigerators	22 @28
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$3.50@$8.00
Limed	19 @22

POULTRY—Alive—No fresh stock in today, and nothing with which to test the market. In view of the prospective light receipts for the week, the feeling was a little stronger. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, 9@9½c; old roosters, 6½@7c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c. Dressed—Receipts light, and invoices at hand indicate moderate supplies in transit; demand quiet, but prime, fresh goods are held with confidence, and prices for top qualities tend slightly in sellers' favor. We quote: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 12½@13c; do, young toms, 10½@11c; do, old toms, 8½@9c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Jersey, 12@14c; do, Western, 10@12c; fowls, Jersey, 11@11½c; do, Western, 10@11c; chickens and fowls, Western, inferior, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, 12@15c; geese, Western, 8@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@20c; do, Western, 10@17c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$3.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes were in light receipt and held firmly. Kale mostly inferior. Spinach quoted nominally at $5@$6. Onions were in light offering and firm. Other vegetables were moderately active and without much change.

Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	50@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	$4.00@$9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.37
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.12
Spinach, per bbl	.. @ 75
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 75
Kale, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Tomatoes, per crate	2.50@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.62@$1.75
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.62@ 2.25
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@ 1.90
Scotch	1.90@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRUITS—DRIED—The market for evaporated apples holds firm, but there is a quiet trade passing. Exporters are still ready to buy prime fruit, but their bids are generally a little below holders' views. Sundried apples relatively scarce, and do not lack custom. Chops steady. All kinds of small fruits are ruling quiet, but show no quotable change. California fruits moving fairly, mostly in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@ 7¼c; do, common to good, 5@6¼c; do, sundried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; do, cores and skins, ⅛@1c. Raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun-dried, 18c. Cherries, 12@13c. Plums, State, 5@5½c. Blackberries, 5½c. Apricots, 7@10c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in small supply and firm. Grapes have only a small demand but the receipts are light. Cranberries firm, with some fancy large and dark Jerseys held a shade above quotation. Florida oranges in small supply, but not moving to any extent, and values almost nominal. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, spy, $2.50@$3; do, spitz, $3@$5.50. Grapes, Catawba, per 5-lb basket, 10@18c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$3.75. Oranges, Florida, unfrozen, per box, $3@$4.50; grape fruit, do, $3@$4; tangerines, do, $3@$4.50; mandarins, do, $2.50@$3; inferior stock, per box, 50c@$1.25.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull and unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 50@55c; clover, 35@45c; oat straw, 35@40c; rye straw, 40 @55c.

HOPS—The inquiry is light, but values remain unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Still Waiting for Congress to Do the Right Thing.

BUT MEANWHILE TRADERS ARE BEARISH

Stocks Sold with Much Freedom and Prices Generally Decline—The Grangers Under Pressure —Paying for the New Bonds.

Wall Street was disposed yesterday to await events at Washington. The general impression was that Congress would do nothing toward authorizing a 3 per cent. gold bond, but it was felt to be the part of wisdom to await the expiration of the time provided in the contract between the syndicate and the Government. Meanwhile, however, the board-room traders are bearish in their inclination, and they sold stocks with considerable freedom throughout the day.

The heaviest pressure was against Northwestern and Sugar. The bulk of the selling of the former was attributed to a leading bear operator, and, as there was no support given to the stock, it declined easily. Its net loss was 1¾ points, on sales of over 26,000 shares, and it closed at 92¾, the lowest price of the day. The other Grangers were heavy in sympathy and closed within a small fraction of bottom prices. The St. Paul earnings were about as bad as had been anticipated, the loss for the first week of the month being almost $100,000. The statement was not made public until after the close of business. The general railway list was heavy, but closed at only fractional losses. Manhattan declined 1½ points.

Sugar showed some slight resistance in the early trading, but, after selling at 92, it developed weakness and continued heavy up to the close. Its last price was 90¼, its lowest of the day, and a net loss of 1¼ points. Chicago Gas held fairly well. The elections of the constituent companies are to be held to-day, and it is given out that the new owners are to have the majority representation on the several boards. Cordage stocks were notably weak, the common declining 1⅜, the preferred 1⅞, and the guaranteed 2¼ points. The guaranteed stock sold down to 12, but recovered to 13 at the close.

It was announced late in the day that the Government had agreed to accept payment from the bond syndicate, and, in accordance therewith, $500,000 in gold was deposited at the Assay Office. Another deposit of $1,000,000 was tendered, but too late in the day for acceptance; it was received at the Sub-Treasury, however, on storage and will be formally surrendered this morning. The foreign exchange market showed renewed strength, and rates advanced almost to the gold-shipping point.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair supply, but the demand was not active. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $60,118,307, and balances $4,306,404. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $373,872.

In London call money was ¼@½ per cent., short and three months' bills 15-16@1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Boston—Par for cash. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 27¼d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,538,747, and the imports for the same period $584,041. The net imports, therefore, have been $25,954,705.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Denver & Rio Grande..... 7/8
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y..... ¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.. ¾

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil pf..... ⅜
American Sugar Refining..... 3/8
American Sugar Refining pf..... 1¼
Chicago & Northwestern..... ¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf..... 1¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis..... 2¼
Delaware & Hudson..... 1¾
Laclede Gas pf..... 1
Lake Erie & Western..... 1
Manhattan..... ¾
Michigan Central..... 1½
St. Paul & Omaha pf..... 1¼
United States Cordage..... 1
United States Cordage pf..... 1¼
United States Cordage gtd..... 1⅞
..... 2¼

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Consolidated Gas, Chicago, 1st..... 2
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. div..... 1
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s..... 1⅛
Norfolk & Western new r. 1st..... 1

DECLINED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s..... 1½
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s..... 1
Duluth, S. S. & At. 5s..... 1
Erie 5th ext..... 1
Green Bay 1st..... 1½
Kansas Pacific cn..... 10
New-York, Lackawanna & Western 1st.. 1½
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. cn. 6s..... 2
United States Cordage 1st..... 1
Wisconsin Central 1st..... 2

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s coupon advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 4s registered at 110, and $16,000 4s coupon at 110½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r		
4s, r	95	...
4s, c	110	110¾
5s, r	110¼	110¾
5s, c	114¾	115¼
Currency 6s, 1895	114¾	115
Currency 6s, 1896	100	...
Currency 6s, 1897	102	...
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	...
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	...
	109½	...

In State securities, $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 84.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company has agreed not to create any new bonds, except on the assent of a majority of the holders, or by retirement of preferred stock, or by exchanging bonds for stock at par.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Coal	95	95	95	95	90	...	100
American Cotton Oil	19¼	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19¼	600
American Cotton Oil pf	64	64	63¼	63¼	62	63	210
American Express	110½	110½	110½	110½	110	112	50
*American Sugar Refining	91¾	92	90¼	90¼	90¼	90⅝	32,581
American Sugar Refining pf	91¾	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	91	92	135
American Tel. & Cable Co	92½	92½	92½	92½	92	93½	145
*American Tobacco	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94¾	350
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅞	4⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞	4¼	1,020
Baltimore & Ohio	62	62	62	62	61½	62½	380
*Bay State Gas	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19¾	850
Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48½	125
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¾	17¼	100
Chicago Gas	73⅞	73⅞	73¼	73¾	73⅝	73¾	10,640
Chicago Stock Yards	89	89	89	89	...	...	15
Chicago & Northwestern	94½	94½	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92¾	26,003
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141⅛	141⅞	141	141	139	141	210
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71	71⅛	70⅜	70½	70½	70⅝	8,600
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37	37	35½	35½	35⅜	36¼	1,906
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55⅜	55½	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54¾	12,975
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	117	117½	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	4,678
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19	19¼	400
Consolidated Gas Company	127¾	127⅞	127⅝	127⅝	127½	128½	317
Delaware & Hudson	129	129	127¾	128	128	129	439
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	11	11	11	11	10⅞	11½	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	5½	5¾	5½	5½	5	7	100
*Duluth, S. S. & A	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	2,105
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	2½	3½	25
General Electric	100	100	100	100	...	...	243
Green Bay & Winona, pf	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½	28⅝	28¾	2,530
Illinois Central	1	1	1	1	⅞	1¼	200
International Con. & Insur	86	86	86	86	85½	86½	100
Laclede Gas	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	...	...	100
Laclede Gas pf	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26	300
Lake Erie & Western	82½	82½	82	82	80	83	200
Lake Shore	158⅜	158⅜	154½	154½	154	155	310
*Long Island Traction	136¾	137¾	136¾	137⅜	137	138	230
Louisville & Nashville	9	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	9½	907
Manhattan Consolidated	107⅝	107⅞	106	106¾	106⅜	106⅝	5,827
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	91	94	185
Missouri Pacific	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅜	21¼	21½	1,250
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13¾	14⅜	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅝	50
*National Lead Company	29⅞	30½	29⅜	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	825
*National Lead Company pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾	217
New-Jersey Central	86⅞	87	86¾	87	86½	87	1,045
New-York Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99	99½	114
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30½	30½	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼	1,130
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	26	26	26	26	27½	200
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¼	10¼	10	10	9⅞	10	742
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38	39	300
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13	13	13	13	13½	310
Norfolk & Western pf	13¼	13¼	13	13	13	13½	250
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	3	3¼	505
Ontario & Western	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	16	375
Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21	21¼	21	21½	600
Philadelphia & Reading	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	1,600
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	154	155	100
St. Paul & Omaha	30½	30½	29¼	29⅜	29¼	30	2,120
St. Paul & Omaha pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	100	111	100
Southern Pacific	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜	17¼	18	400
Southern Railway	10	10⅜	9⅞	10	10	10½	2,286
Southern Railway pf	31⅜	31½	30⅞	31¼	31⅛	31½	1,262
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14½	600
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	300
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	1¾	1¾	300
Union Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	200
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	200
United States Cordage	4⅝	4⅝	2⅞	3¼	3¼	3⅜	100
United States Cordage pf	7⅛	7⅛	5	5⅜	5⅛	5¾	4,965
United States Cordage gtd	15⅛	15⅛	12	13	12¾	13¼	3,450
United States Rubber	42½	43	42½	43	42¼	43½	1,898
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	92½	93	93¼	94½	108
*United States Leather pf	62¾	63⅜	62¾	63⅛	62¾	63⅜	75
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	320
Wabash pf	13¼	13¼	13	13	12½	13¼	200
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105	105	105	103	108	20
Western Union Telegraph	87⅜	87⅞	87¼	87⅜	87¼	87⅝	2,088
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	36	39	100
Total sales							151,198

*Unlisted. †Seller 15 flat.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s 2,000	64½	
8,000	64⅜	
7,000	64¼	
2,000	64⅜	
Atch, Top & S F 2d Class A, 5-6s	17¾	
5,000	17⅝	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 1,000	109¾	
Brooklyn City 1st 19,000	111	
Canada South 1st Gtd 1,000	110⅜	
1,000	110½	
Cent N J G M 5s 3,000	112	
Central Pac 6s, 1897 1,000	101½	
Cent Pac, L G 5s 2,000	90	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 10,000	104¾	
11,000	105	
C & O Pur M'y Fund 4,000	106½	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000	73	
1,000	72½	
21,000	72	
9,000	71½	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 1,000	92	
Chi, R & Q Conv 5s 7,000	102½	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 3,000	119½	
Chi G L & C Co 1st 5,000	93½	
Chi, R & I P Ext 5s 5,000	103½	
5,000	103¾	
1,000	103⅝	
6,000	103½	
Chi, I & P Deb 5s 5,000	90½	
Chi, St P & M 1st 2,000	128	
C, St P, M & O Cons 7,000	122	
Col Coal & Iron 6s 6,000	93⅞	
4,000	94	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 15,000	85	
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 2,000	95¾	
Den & Rio Grande 4s 2,000	80¾	
Dul, So S & Atlan 5s 1,000	94	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000	103½	
E T, Va & Ga Div 5s 3,000	110	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000	107¾	
Erie 5th Ext Gold 4s 5,000s3	100	
Erie Cons Gold 7s 10,000	132	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 3,000	89½	
G Bay, W & St P 1st 1,000	40	
G Bay, W & St P Inc 6,000	3	
Kan Pac 1st Cons 6,000	65	
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 5,000	113	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000	92	
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 8,000	25	
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 1,000	89	
L, N A & Chi G M 5,000	66	
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	70	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 5,000	109¾	
South Minn Div 10003	117	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 11,000	89	
10,000	89⅛	
500	79⅞	
500	80¼	
500	80¼	
500	80¼	
500	80¼	
500	80¾	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 10,000	46	
1,000	45⅝	
14,000	45½	
Mo, Kan & East 1st 9,000	52¾	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000	64	
Morris & Essex 1st 6,000	140½	
N Y Cent 1st Coup 1,000	122	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 3,000	101¼	
3,000	101⅜	
N Y, Lack & W 1st 1,000	132	
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 1,000	61	
2,500	61	
3,000	61	
D, M & Co Certs 5,000	60¾	
Funded 5s, Coup D, M & Co Eng Certs 5,000	60	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 2,000	139⅜	
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 7,000	90	
N Y & Putnam 1st 5,000	104¾	
Norfolk & Western New River 1st 1,000	100	
Nor & W Equip 5s 3,000	65	
Nor Pac 2d Coup 1,000	86¼	
Nor Pac Cons 5s 15,000	26¼	
1,000	26	
Ohio & Miss Cons 1,000	107⅝	
Ore Rail & Nav 5s 1,000	74	
People's G & C Chi 2d Gtd 6s 2,500	104	
1st Cons 6s 3,000	89¼	
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 4,000	106¼	
Pitts & West 1st 4s 4,000	82½	
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	64½	
St Louis & San Fran G M 5s 1,000	90	
St Louis S W 1st 17,000	65	
St Louis S W 2d Inc 19,000	18	
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 21,000	116	
Con 6s Redu to 4½s 5,000	101¼	
2,000	101	
Dakota Ext 1,000	118½	
Montana Ext 4s 3,000	85¾	
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 3,000	96⅞	
So Pac of Cal 5s, Con 10,000	90	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 25,000	86¾	
10,000	86½	
15,000	86⅝	
10,000s3	86⅞	
35,000	86	
15,000s15F	86	
5,000s15F	86⅜	
10,000	86¾	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	84	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	23	
10,000	22⅜	
Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000	98	
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000	103¼	
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000	103⅝	
Union Pac 6s, 1899 1,000	103⅝	
Un Pac Ext S F 5s 3,000	97¾	
Union Pac Gold 6s		
Col Trust Notes 1,000	83¼	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 2,000	34	
U S Cordage Co 1st 2,000	52	
2,000	50	
2,000	50½	
4,000	50	
J S Leather Co 6s 5,000	111½	
Wabash 2d 5s 8,000	67¼	
W N Y & Penn 5,000	67¾	
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 20,000	24¾	
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 2,000	46	
Total sales		$698,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	...
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	37½
American District Telegraph	...	49
American Tobacco pf	104½	108
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	6½
B. & O. Southern Illinois pf	135	...
Boston A. L. pf	103	...
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	18	21
Buff., R. & P. pf	...	60
Burr. C. R. & N	48	...
Canadian Pacific	50¾	51¾
Cedar F. & M	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	12¾	13¾
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	145	...
Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg	153¼	...
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5¾	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	...	24
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	...	75
Col. & Hocking Coal	2½	5
C. Hocking Valley & T. pf	60	...
Commercial Cable	130	...
Consolidated Coal	30	33
Delaware, Lacka. & Western	159¼	160
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	35
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	...
Det., B. C. S. & A. pf	7	9½
Erie Tel. & Tel	46	47
Evansville & Terre Haute	...	35
Flint & P. M	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	...	45
Great Northern pf	100	103
Homestake	...	70¾
Iowa Central	20	85½
Iowa Central pf	6	7½
Kanawha & Michigan	19	22
Keokuk & D. M	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M. pf	...	4
Lake Erie & Western pf	13	...
Long Island	70	70¾
Louisville, N. A. & C	84	85½
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf	6½	7½
L., St. Louis & T	20¾	23½
Mah. Coal R	...	4
*Unlisted.	105	115

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	91½	92⅜	90⅝	90¼	14,850
Chi. Gas	74	74	73¼	73¾	7,920
C., R. I. & P.	62	62½	61½	61⅝	3,130
C., M. & St. P.	71⅞	71¼	70½	70⅝	3,980
C. of N. J.	55⅞	55⅝	54⅞	55	10,330
C. & N. W.	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	520
C., C. & St. L.	94⅜	94⅜	92⅞	93	5,490
C., St. P., M. & O.	30	30	30	30	500
Del. & Hud.	128¾	128¾	128	128	150
D. & G. R. pf.	9¼	9¼	8¾	8⅞	710
Gen. Elec.	28½	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	420
Laclede Gas.	26	26	26	26	100
L. & N.	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	990
Manhattan	107⅝	107⅝	106¼	106⅝	770
Mich. Cent.	93½	93½	93	93	100
Nat. Lead	29⅞	30½	29¾	30⅜	260
Nor. Pacific	3	3	3	3	100
N. Y. & N. E.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	60
N. Y. Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	50
Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21¼	21½	300
Phil. & Read.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	190
South. R. pf.	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞	20
U. S. Cordage.	4⅜	4⅜	3	3⅜	870
U. S. Cord. pf.	7½	7½	5⅜	5⅜	140
U.S. Cord. gtd.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	20
West. Union	87¾	87⅞	87⅝	87½	670
					52,740

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M., K. & T. 1st	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	$5,000
M. K. & T. 2d	46	46	46	46	7,000
N.Y., O. & W. 4s	90	90	90	90	3,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	18	18	18	18	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	84	84	84	84	3,000
Wabash 2d	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	5,000
					$45,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Com. Tunnel	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Ophir	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Savage	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Yellow Jacket	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
					1,300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	486,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	...
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders	...	3
American Typefounders' pf	1	3
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	...	25
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102½	...
†Atlantic Trust	180	195
Barney Dumping Boat Company	195	215
Barney & Smith pf. stock	8½	12
Barney & Smith Car common	91	93
†Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	16	18
Beckton Construction pf	101	103
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	67	71
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	95	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	118	121
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	107½	...
Brooklyn Elevated	105	...
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	9½	11½
Brooklyn City Railroad	67	70
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	156
Brooklyn Traction	...	...
Brooklyn Traction pf	9½	11½
B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103½	104½
‡Buffalo Street Railway stock	67	68¼
Celluloid Company stock	...	63
Central & South. Am. Telegraph	118	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	...
Central Cross-Town	166	...
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	...
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Chem. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	69
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	...	2½
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	46	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	47	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	...
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	118	...
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	1½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66	...
Continental Trust	...	70
Cramp Shipyard stock	161	...
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	88	92
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	93½	94¾
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	155½	157½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	108½	110½
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	77½	80½
Eighth Avenue	94	96
†Evans & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	310	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	...
Fourth National Bank	176	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	56½	60
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	322	...
Gallatin National Bank	305	...
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	90	...
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	...
Holland Trust stock	220	...
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94½	96¾
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	...	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	11
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	39
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	...
Indianapolis Gas stock	134½	136
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 6s	101¾	...
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	74½	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	100	...
Iron Steamboat stock	104	...
Iron Steamboat bonds	4	6
†Journeay & Burnham	55	65
Journeay & Burnham pf	...	46
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	94
†Kings County Elevated	90	93
Knickerbocker Trust Company	3	...
Lafayette Gas Company	...	167
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80½	...
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	82¾	84
Long Island Traction	9¼	9½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	...
Lorillard pf	119½	119½
Mutual Gas, New-York	117½	120
Manhattan Trust Company	152½	156½
†Madison Square Garden stock	120	125
Madison Square Garden 1st	6	...
Madison Square Garden 2d	102	...
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	64	...
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	...
Metropolitan Trust Company	105	...
Mechanics' National Bank stock	276	288
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	...
Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	7	10
National Bank of Commerce	86	93
National Park Bank	180	182
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	280	290
National Wall Paper Co. pf	64	...
National Union Bank	180	86
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	185	195
New-Orleans Traction common	1	4
New-Orleans Traction pf	15	16½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	34	59½
New-York Air Brake Company	39	64½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stk.	24½	26½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	40	...
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	81¾	83
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	104½	...
New-York & Texas land scrip	345	360
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	60	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	98	100
Ninth Avenue Railroad	102½	...
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	705	...
New-York Security & Trust	253	...
Ohio Valley R. R. 5s, 1938	500	...
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	19	45
Omaha & St. Louis common	1	83
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	1
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	2
Pacific & Atlantic Teleg

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
.36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge the deposit of junior securities, including stock, with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman.
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN.
DAVID G. LEGGET.
SIMON WORMSER.
EMANUEL LEHMAN.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders of the Company, in co-operation with the London Committee, consisting of Mr. Alexander Brown of Brown, Shipley & Co., Chairman; Mr. Henry Parkman Sturgis, Director of the London and Westminster Bank; Mr. N. J. de Lamy Meyer of Blake, Boissevain & Co.; Mr. C. Sligo de Pothonier of the Investment Trust Corporation, and Mr. William Vivian of Vivian, Gray & Co. of London.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING.

WILLIAM E. GLYN, Secretary.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above, that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Equipment Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, dated July 17, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-two thousand five hundred and one 4-100 dollars, ($42,501.04.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th day of February, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Financial.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1895.

The following number of bonds of the

Western Union Telegraph Company,

of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1895, until and including July 31, 1895, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.

356,	2836,	4240,	5589,
1652,	2884,	4390,	5592,
2117,	3355,	4536,	5601,
2196,	3378,	4643,	5751,
2407,	3689,	4645,	5928.
2774,	3781,	5032,	

COUPON BONDS.

559,	1413,	2755,	3056,
829,	1868,	2800,	3126,
944,	2356,	2823,	3262,
1222,	2538,	3055,	3885.
1402,			

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1895. Bonds not presented prior to August 1, 1895, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. Mck. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

Evansville & Richmond BONDS.

Holders of these bonds wishing to avail themselves of the proposed settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co. must deposit their bonds with us on or before Feb. 15, 1895.

Circulars and full information can be had at our office.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
24 Nassau St., New-York.
Feb. 5, 1895.

£ CHEQUES OF THE CHEQUE BANK, LONDON. For Travelers, for Remittances, HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS. CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION. Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this company and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the main office of the company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

New-York, February 12, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung for election of Directors for the next year will take place on MONDAY, March 11, 1895, at 9 A. M., in the office of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, 23 Park Row.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 14, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executors.)

250 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Del., Lackawanna & Western R. R.
213 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. com.
400 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
100 shs. Belt R. R. & Stock Yard Co. common.
50 shs. do do pfd.
20 shs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. common.
$10,000 Fort Worth & Denver City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921, Decr., 1893, coups.
$11,000 Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$3,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Deb. 5s, Stamped, (D. M. & Co., Certf.)
$2,000 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Certfs.
$2,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western Terminal 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$2,000 St. Louis Southern R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Wilkes Barre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Bond, 1907.
$1,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$1,000 Atchison & Pikes Peak R. R. & Telegraph Lines (Cent. Branch Union Pacific) 6 p. c. Bd., 1895, Novr., 1893, coup.
$5,000 Cin., Dayton & Ironton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$10,000 Buffalo R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Chicago & Atchison Bridge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
$4,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$750 Progress Club (N. Y.) 4 p. c. Bds., 1930.
25 shs. Empire State Bank.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$5,000 Georgia Southern & Florida R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1927, (Trust Certfs.)
$1,000 Winona & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., Octr., 1895, coups.
6 shs. Winona & Southwestern R. R.
44 shs. Chatham National Bank.

(By order of executor estate of Benjamin M. White, decd.)

100 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
400 shs. Consolidation Coal Co.
Pew No. 7, in the gallery 5th Av. Presbyterian Church.

(By order of administrator.)

141 shs. United States Rubber Co. common.

(By order of receiver.)

$4,000 N. Y. City Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921, (Atlantic Trust Co. Receipts.)

(By order of trustees.)

15 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

200 shs. North Augusta Land Co., Ga., com.
100 shs. do do pref.
$16,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co., Western Lines, 4 p. c. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., 1951.
$10,000 Atlantic Ave. Co., B'klyn, 5 p. c. Impt. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1934.
$3,000 Society of Tammany or Columbian Order 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1897.
648 4-10 shs. Empire Warehouse Co., Limited, (Trust Certfs.) Hypd.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. United States Mtge. Co.
500 shs. Mechanics Natl. Bank.
$5,000 New-York & East River Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922.
$5,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consld. R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Milwaukee Street R'way Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$15,000 Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Sept., 1894, coups.
98 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
40 shs. Central National Bank.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$6,000 Long Island Traction Co. 6 p. c. Notes.
230 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
13 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Co.
1 419-100 shs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
$10,000 Pitts., Shenengo & Lake Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
50 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1918.
$1,000 Metropolitan Ferry (Long Island R. R.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1937.
$1,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. Bd., 1931.
25 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 1st pfd.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, FEB. 12, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

Executrix sale—Estate of Francis Spies.
1 membership New-York Produce Exchange.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

5 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
$13,000 The American Debenture Co., Series F., 5 per cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, due June 1, 1903. December, 1894, coupons attached.
20 shares Ocean Transit Silver Co., $100 each.
73 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
$10,000 Morris and Essex R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1914.

Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Leave Your Advertisement for
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the nearest or most convenient
American District Telegraph Office
Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 9th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
86 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

141, FENCHURCH ST., (TEMPORARY OFFICES, 21, MINCING LANE,) LONDON, AND 8, CANNING PLACE,
Liverpool, 4th February, 1895.

Telegrams: "Kaliform, London"; "Symington, Liverpool."

Dear Sirs: We beg to inform you that we have this day admitted into partnership Mr. A. H. ALDEN of New-York.

Our business will henceforth be conducted in London and Liverpool under the styles of ALDEN, SYMINGTON & CO., London; SYMINGTON, BUSSWEILER & CO., Liverpool, to whom the agency of the NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL CO. of New-York and GEO. A. ALDEN & CO., Boston, hitherto carried on at 21, Mincing Lane, London, and City Buildings, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, has been transferred.

Mr. E. A. HUNT, who has hitherto managed the agency of the NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL CO. and GEO. A. ALDEN & CO., will sign per procuration.

Thanking you for past favors and soliciting a continuance of same, and referring you to signatures at foot, we are, your obedient servants,

WM. SYMINGTON & CO.

New-York, February 11, 1895.
DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. E. ALEXANDER retiring. The business will be continued, as heretofore, by JOHN C. LATHAM and CHARLES FRASER, under the same firm name.

JOHN C. LATHAM,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
CHARLES FRASER.

NAVAL CORPS DISBANDED

The First Separate Division Ordered Out of Service.

NO ARMORY SUITABLE FOR ITS WORK

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin Orders Marching Tours for the Brigades of the National Guard This Summer.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has issued Special Orders Nos. 16 and 17. They provide as follows:

The First Separate Naval Division is hereby disbanded and discontinued; its officers are rendered supernumerary and its enlisted men will be honorably discharged. The commanding officer of the division will turn over all United States, State, and other property in his charge to the commanding officer of the Second Separate Naval Division, who will receipt for it and report to these headquarters.

The commanding officer of the First Separate Naval Division will promptly prepare the necessary muster-out rolls and discharges, assemble his command on the evening of the 15th inst., deliver to each man present his discharge, and then forward the records of the division, with the muster-out rolls and undelivered discharges, to these headquarters.

Troop A is hereby divided into two troops, to be known as Troops 1 and 2, and these are organized into one squadron, designated Squadron A. Each troop will consist of not more than seventy-five officers and enlisted men; future enlistments will be made for the squadron, and the men enlisted assigned to troops by the commanding officer of the former, keeping the latter as equal as practicable.

The squadron will be recognized as a battalion and organized accordingly, and for each troop there are authorized, but not to increase the total number prescribed above, the following: One farrier, one blacksmith, and one saddler. The commanding officer of the First Brigade is charged with the execution of the above, and will nominate, under M. C. 12, for examination and appointment for the squadron, one Major and two Captains.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin states that the disbandment of the First Separate Naval Division takes place principally because the Monroe County Board of Supervisors do not propose to furnish a suitable armory for the division, and the one at Rochester is inadequate. The Supervisors cannot be compelled to furnish quarters.

Troop A is divided so as to secure a better organization and service and increased strength.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has sent the following letter to the commanding officer of the First Brigade:

I have the honor to inform you that it is proposed to commence this season instruction in field service, consisting of marching, camping, advance, and rear guard duty, convoys, and outpost duty, with such simple minor tactical problems as the adaptability of the country may permit.

The plan contemplates the march of a battalion of a regiment under the unrestrained command of its Major, assisted by his Adjutant, the Regimental Quartermaster, the Regimental Commissary of Subsistence, and two medical officers, the Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, with the Adjutant to accompany the battalion as an observer and critic; the brigade commander in person, or represented by one of his staff to accompany in like manner. On the return of one battalion, the other battalion of the regiment to perform the same duty, accompanied as above.

It is not desired that the march should be more than eight miles per day at the most; shorter marches are more desirable; the men should carry packs, &c.; tents should be pitched at least three times during the tour; marches should take place as early in the morning as practicable, and after a rest in camp one or two hours of drill may be had each day; the whole to be conducted on the system observed at the camp of instruction, as far as applicable, and in the manner prescribed in the drill regulations. The battalion to leave its home station on Monday as early as possible and to reach its home station again on the following Saturday.

To make the march successful it should be planned and its details arranged beforehand; transportation, provisioning, and the technical part should be carefully studied and every detail looked after by the battalion commander and staff officers, in fact by all officers.

I have the honor to request that you will give this your careful attention, that you will lay out a suitable route of march, require the battalion commanders to prepare a programme of their march and daily duties proposed to execute, and submit the same with your action to these headquarters.

The organizations which is proposed to detail from your command are the two battalions of the Seventh Regiment and the two battalions of the Twenty-second Regiment, as it is supposed that such tour will be of more practical benefit to them than a mere tour of the camp of instruction.

Full reports on the duty performed and maps will be expected from the commanding officers, reports of their observations and criticisms on the march, &c., from the officers accompanying the troops as observers. Any suggestions you may desire to make on this subject will be acceptable. The perfection of the details will be left to your orders.

A letter similar to the above was also sent to the commanding officers of the Third and Fourth Brigades, except as regards the companies mentioned for the marching tour. For the Third Brigade, the following organizations are suggested for the service: The Tenth Battalion and the Sixth, Seventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-second, Ninth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fourth, and the Forty-sixth Separate Companies, and possibly others, if the state of means will permit. For the Fourth Brigade the Adjutant General suggests the following organizations for proposed tour of service: The two battalions of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, the Second, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-first, and Forty-eighth Separate Companies, and possibly others if the state of means will permit.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin said to-day that this proposed service was in addition to the work which is done by the guard at the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill each year.

TO FURTHER INTERESTS OF HUMANITY

New-York Section of National Council of Jewish Women.

The New-York section of the National Council of Jewish Women held a meeting Sunday at the Temple Emanu-el Mrs. Alexander Kohut presided, and briefly explained the object of the organization. Mrs. Kohut said that the National Council of Jewish Women was formed at the Parliament of Religion, during the Columbian Exposition, in 1893. Its object was to bring together in unity the Jewish women to further the best interests of humanity in the fields of religion, philanthropy, and education.

Mrs. Kohut was delegated to represent the New-York section at the National Council, to be held on Feb. 18, 1895, at Washington.

Miss R. Kohler read a paper on "Woman's Place in Jewish History," in which she showed that many of her sex had places of prominence in the annals of her faith. She was followed by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, who highly eulogized the women of Israel.

Miss Lillian D. Wald addressed the meeting on "Friendly Visiting Among the Poor," advocating the theory of improving the condition of the distressed best by studying their wants from personal investigation in their homes.

Mrs. H. A. Ollesheimer and Mrs. C. R. Lowell also spoke in favor of making the labor of charity a study and systematizing all work in that field.

The local section has been in existence only since last May, and has a membership of 170, with many applicants desirous of joining its ranks.

Poker, and Then Apoplexy.

Isidor Schone, thirty-three years old, of 95 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the Long Island College Hospital yesterday, a victim of the great American game of poker.

He played poker and lost on Sunday. Every hand he held was beaten by a hand a little better. He grew despondent and took rat poison. He was single.

THEY ATE OFF SILVER PLATES

Queen Victoria's Gift to the Embassy in America Used on Sir Julian Pauncefote's Table.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The English Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote entertained a company of thirty-six guests at dinner to-night. The table was set with the magnificent service of silver recently presented by Queen Victoria to the Embassy at Washington. There are enough pieces to serve a large banquet, 150 plates being a part of the service, which dates from the time of George IV., and is very graceful in design. Each article bears the British coat of arms, and the covers of the tureens and vegetable dishes have handles representing the crown, supported by the lion and the unicorn.

Through the centre of the table was a long mirror, framed in silver, and resting on this was a large candelabrum, flanked by silver urns holding crimson roses. At intervals there were silver urns heaped with red and yellow tulips, and vases of Meissen china with daffodils. The table was lighted by candelabra holding white candles, capped with green shades.

The guests were Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Butler, Representative and Mrs. Springer, Representative and Mrs. McCreary, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Thurber, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Baron de Rio Branco, Admiral Franklin, Pendelton King, Sir Rivers Wilson, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Spring Rice, Mrs. Payson, Mrs. Bugher, Mrs. Draper, Miss Mildred Lee, Miss Josie Patten, Augustine Heard, and Miss Gwynne.

The dinner was followed by a large reception, at which the guests were members of official society. Lady Pauncefote looked very handsome in a toilet of black satin, spangled with gold, the low bodice trimmed with a fall of Point d'Angleterre lace. Miss Pauncefote wore a becoming gown of yellow brocade, and the two younger daughters of the Ambassador wore lovely frocks of white, with trimmings of pink velvet. The apartments were handsomely decorated with flowers, and a fine orchestra played behind the laurel-covered screen at the end of the ballroom. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote welcomed their guests with graceful cordiality.

HAPPENINGS IN NASSAU

Much Excitement over the Accident to the Clenfuegos—Recent Arrivals.

NASSAU, N. P., Feb. 5.—The stranding of the Clenfuegos of the Ward Line, due in Nassau yesterday, at Harbor Island Reef, fifty miles from this city, has created much excitement in this city. All the passengers and mails were landed in safety and were brought here by her sister ship, the Santiago, which fortunately happened to be in port at the time. There were twenty-eight passengers on board for Nassau, and quite a number for Cuban ports. Wrecking vessels had arrived and were ready to assist in salving cargo. It is thought that this unfortunate disaster will seriously injure the season in Nassau.

The auxiliary yacht Algonquin of Rochester, N. Y., under command of Capt. Sheldrake, arrived Feb. 1, from New-York. Her owner, Mr. James S. Watson, accompanied by his wife and child, came to-day on the steamer from New-York and joined his vessel here. He purposes to spend some weeks in cruising about these waters.

Mrs. Delos McCurdy of New-York, wife of the well-known lawyer, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

A little vessel, called the Jane, was launched on Jan. 31, having been on the ways for thorough repairs. She has a history. In 1860 she was a United States revenue cutter and bore the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb of Georgia. She was seized by the Confederates in 1861 and rechristened the Confederacy. She was sold to a resident of the Bahamas and made several trips from Nassau as a blockade runner during 1863-4, narrowly escaping capture on two occasions. From 1865 till the present time she has been engaged in trade in this colony, and has now been thoroughly refitted to act as a tender to the Atlas Line of steamers at Albert Town, Fortune Island, which is port of call for that line. She is a beautiful little craft, of graceful lines, and great speed. She is now owned by H. H. Farrington, the United States Consular Agent at Fortune Island.

Mr. George P. Meneely of Albany, N. Y., has leased the furnished cottage of the American Consul for two months. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Meneely is a manufacturer of Troy.

The schooner Queen arrived on Feb. 2 from Indian River, Fla., with a party of excursionists on board, who are making a brief tour of the islands. The party is under the direction of G. W. McY. Gean of Perry, Iowa, and consists of nine persons.

The following visitors have lately registered at the hotels of the city: R. S. Church, Miss Giblin, Miss G. H. Wanser of New-York Mrs. W. E. Downes, Mrs. C. E. Atwater, Miss French, New-Haven, Mrs. A. St. John Brennan, Boston, Mr. and Mrs. James Gayley, Miss Gayley of Pittsburg, Miss Chumasero of Helena, Mon.; Mr. James H. Slater, Miss H. Steere of Webster, Mass.; Major Thomas Bixby, C. P. Brodley of Meriden, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Lewis of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. James Cavenagh of Brooklyn, and W. A. Heal of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Frank Adderley, a resident of Long Island, visiting this city, was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs while walking along Bay Street on Friday afternoon. Medical aid was summoned, but before a physician arrived Mr. Adderley died.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieut. James H. Frier, Seventeenth Infantry, will report by letter to the Governor of Delaware for such duty pertaining to the National Guard of that State as he may be able to perform without interfering with those required of him as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del.

—Leave of Absence.—Capt. John McE. Hyde, Assistant Quartermaster, one month.

Navy.

—It is understood that Secretary Herbert has recommended to the President for appointment to fill the vacancy of Assistant Paymaster in the navy the son of ex-Senator Jonas of Louisiana, who also is the nephew of Representative Meyer of the same State. There were more than fifty candidates for the place.

—Lieut. Commander J. J. Hunker is detached from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard and ordered to the New-York Yard.

—Commander Edwin White is detached from the New-York Yard and will take two months' leave of absence.

Mrs. Eva Young Is Dead.

Mrs. Eva Young's second attempt to end her life was successful. She died at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday. Her body was taken to her home, at 36 Fort Greene Place.

She went to Springfield, Mass., a few days before Christmas and gave herself up to the police, saying she had obtained $500 from a Brooklyn dry goods merchant, but had thrown the money into Long Island Sound. She was taken home by her husband.

She was forty years old.

This Strike Didn't Last Long.

The employes of the Ironclad Manufacturing Company of Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, who struck Saturday, returned to work yesterday. It is said they went back on satisfactory terms.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Kosmos Club's Ball.—The Kosmos Club of Brooklyn, an organization of young women seeking instruction in political and domestic government, will give a costume dance in the assembly room of the Union League Club, on Bedford Avenue, on St. Valentine's Eve. Miss Katharine Blanke has charge of the Committee of Arrangements. The dances will be introduced by a "folly dance," executed by a "jester" and the "Jack of Hearts," in costume. St. Valentine will be present and will distribute valentine programmes to the invited guests. This ceremony will be followed by the beautiful "Gaillarde," a sixteenth century dance that is rarely seen on account of its difficult steps and figures. It is a most artistic spectacle, and is to be danced by ten young women in couples. The dance will be led by Miss Norma Hanly and Miss Wooden. The other participants are Miss Grace Colvin, Miss Ruth Hutchinson, Miss Margaret Hutchinson, Miss Grace Tuttle, Miss Josephine Bassett, Miss Lena Lyler, Mrs. C. Z. Southard, and Mrs. Charles R. Hobbs. The costumes will be of the sixteenth century, in brocades and satin, with court trains, Elizabethan lace, ruffs, and puffed sleeves from the shoulder to the wrist. This dance will be followed by the fascinating "Sarabande," a dance of Spanish origin and full of dash and graceful action, which will be danced by twenty-four couples. The costumes of the women will be the same as in "La Gailliarde." The men are to wear knee breeches, with puffed trunks, silk hose, and buckled slippers, beaded, and puffed doublets, with cape hanging from both shoulders, and a full Spanish ruff of lace. The dancers and their costumes are as follows: Mrs. Elias B. Hobbs, in pale yellow silk and brocade; Charles B. Hobbs, in white satin, with gilt trimmings; Mrs. C. Z. Southard, in pink and white satin; Frank Wilson, in pale-green satin; Miss Hanly, in white satin; H. C. Wilson, in pale pink satin; Miss Colvin, in pale blue and rose satin; Mr. Vandeveer, in lavender; Miss Hutchinson, in pink and yellow brocade; G. S. Southard, in pale blue satin; Miss M. Hutchinson, in white brocade; H. Whitney, in lavender satin; Miss Bassett, in pink striped silk, with lavender flowers;

DEALS WITH THE GARBAGE

Justice Andrews's Opinion Respecting the Riker's Island Nuisance.

MAY HASTEN BRINGING IN NEW IDEAS

He Points Out the City's Right to Erect Furnaces that Offal May Be Cremated — Present Deplorable System.

An opinion handed down yesterday by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court may do much to facilitate the introduction of a modern system for the disposition of garbage in this city.

The direct result of the Justice's decision is to permit the continuance of the present inadequate system, but, indirectly, he points out that the city authorities have the right to erect furnaces for the cremation of the garbage, and that they should do so without delay.

The matter came before Justice Andrews on a motion to make permanent a temporary injunction which was granted a few weeks ago restraining the Street-Cleaning Department from dumping street refuse in the crib which was erected at Riker's Island. The injunction was obtained upon the application of Frederic G. Pauly of College Point, whose purpose in taking the proceeding was to abate the nuisance which he claimed existed on account of the dumping of the street refuse at this place. The court decides against Mr. Pauly and vacates the injunction, but says:

"Section 9 of Chapter 367 of the Laws of 1881, which created the Street-Cleaning Department, authorized the Commissioner of Street Cleaing, with the approval of the Mayor, to provide for cremating or burning street refuse or garbage, and through the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to lease or purchase land for the erection theron of suitable crematories or furnaces. But although this statute has been in force nearly fourteen years, the antiquated, expensive, and wasteful method of transporting street refuse and garbage for many miles in scows, and of then dumping such refuse and garbage into the ocean, is still in use.

"During the year 1894 the then Commissioner of Street Cleaning disposed of a part of such refuse and garbage by using the same to fill in certain lowlands belonging to the City of New-York at Riker's Island, and the evidence before me shows that such use of street refuse and garbage created a public nuisance, the foul and disgusting odors of which caused great discomfort and annoyance to the inhabitants of College Point and endangered their health.

"In view of the restrictions imposed by law upon th Commissioner as to the localities where he can dump street refuse and garbage, the disposition of the same by dumping them into the ocean is beset with difficulties, especially in the Winter time. It is also true that the failure of the Commissioner to remove the same from the city would cause great discomfort to and would endanger the health and even the lives of its inhabitants.

"Nevertheless, the creation of such a nuisance was an invasion of the legal rights of the inhabitants of College Point, of whom the plaintiff is one, and although it may at times be difficult or even impossible to cause such refuse and garbage to be dumped in the ocean, yet, inasmuch as the city authorities, under existing laws, have full authority to provide for cremating the same, I think that this court has the power to prevent the continuance of such nuisance and that it ought to exercise such power. And I also think that the plaintiff, who is one of the injured parties, is entitled to maintain and prosecute this action.

"Entertaining these views, I should feel constrained to continue the injunction until the trial, but for the fact that the evidence convinces me that it is practicable to deodorize street refuse and garbage so effectually as to prevent the emission of the foul and disgusting smells which are complained of, and but for the further fact that I believe that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning will act in good faith in the matter, and, by the use of the best system of deodorization, will see to it that the nuisance is not continued or renewed, and that neither the inhabitants of College Point nor any other persons will hereafter have any just cause of complaint by reason thereof."

Because of these facts and circumstances, and in view of the expense and embarrassment which the continuance of the injunction would cause to the Street-Cleaning Department, the Justice says that he is constrained to vacate the temporary injunction, but says that, if the nuisance is renewed before the trial of the action, Mr. Pauly will have leave to apply for the reinstatement of it.

TO PAY ARBITRATION COSTS.

Decision Rendered in Favor of Two Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.

Insurance men and lawyers will be interested in a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Beekman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, in favor of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia and the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania in the action which they brought against the Central Trust Company, the Continental Insurance Company of the City of New-York, and Kate E. Dimick, as executrix of the will of Lorenzo K. Dimick.

The action was brought to recover the costs and expenses which the plaintiffs were put to in arbitration proceedings for the settlement of all actions arising out of the frauds committed by Lorenzo K. Dimick, who was general agent of the companies at Buffalo, whereby it was claimed that over $200,000 had been paid to the Continental Company by the other two companies during the years 1882 and 1883.

In order to settle suits involving these frauds, John R. Reed of Philadelphia and James E. Carpenter and Stephen P. Nash of this city were named as arbitrators, their award to be final and not reviewable. The compensation of the arbitrators was to be $50 a day and not to exceed $5,000 each. In order to secure the payment of any award that might be made against Dimick and in favor of the other companies, the Continental Company deposited with the Central Trust Company Harlem Railroad stock of the value of $50,000 in October, 1885.

Two years later, after prolonged hearing, Dimick revoked his consent to submission to arbitration, and his revocation was subsequently adjudged valid by the Court of Appeals. Meantime Dimick was convicted of a felony for cheating the Union Insurance Company, for the benefit of the Continental Company, of $5,000, and was sent to State prison. His conviction was affirmed by the Court of Appeals on Oct. 4, 1887, and on that day Dimick escaped from Buffalo into Canada. He died Feb. 29, 1888. The expenses of the arbitration were said to amount to over $50,000. The Continental Company set up that it had no authority to pledge or deposit its property as security for the debts, obligations, or liabilities of others.

The case originally came before Judge Van Brunt on a demurrer to the complaint. The demurrer was overruled, and that ruling upheld by the General Term of the Court of Appeals. Answers were then interposed, and the case finally came to trial before Judge Beekman. He says that the items of damage proved on the trial amount to $49,178.45, and gives judgment that the plaintiffs are entitled to have this sum made a charge upon the 500 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Railroad Company, and interest, within the limit of $50,000, and that the stock be sold and the claim paid out of the proceeds.

BUILDING LOAN MEN AT WAR.

Election Disputed in the Murray Hill Association of This City.

There is war to the knife in the Murray Hill Building and Loan Association of this city. Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court was called in yesterday by one faction in the association to compel the other side to give up books and moneys which, it was charged, are being illegally held.

The case came up on an application for an injunction to restrain Secretary McCormick and Treasurer Reese from performing the duties of the office to which they claim to have been elected, and also to restrain them from taking the books or in any way interfering with the business of the association.

Reese and McCormick are the old officers of the association, and at the first subscription night in January, when the annual election was held, it is claimed that Dr. McKee was elected President, J. L. Mead Treasurer, and David Strauss Secretary.

It is also claimed that while the balloting was in progress, Secretary McCormick saw that the election was going against him and the retiring officers, who were all candidates for re-election, and he left the room, taking with him the seal and the books of the association. It is also charged that before McCormick left, he changed the combination of the safe, and the officers are now unable to get the books and the funds of the association that are said to be in the safe. It is claimed that the count of the ballots showed the election of the McKee ticket, which received 94 out of 125 votes cast.

On behalf of the McCormick faction it was stated that only members in good standing were allowed to vote; that sixty out of the ninety-four votes cast for the McKee ticket were those of members not eligible to cast ballots. McCormick claims that his ticket received a majority of the legal ballots cast, and that the candidates on that ticket had been duly elected and were the legal officers of the association. It was also charged that at the time when the McKee ticket was declared elected the meeting was not presided over by a regular officer of the association, and for that reason the proceedings were irregular and illegal.

Justice Ingraham took the papers and reserved his decision, but intimated that he would appoint a referee to conduct another election.

WILL OF JAMES T. LEAVITT.

The Merchant Makes Provision for Several Charitable Institutions.

James T. Leavitt made liberal provisions in his will for a number of charitable institutions. Mr. Leavitt was head of the firm of Leavitt & Mitchell Brothers, dry goods commission merchants at 74 Leonard Street, and left a large estate. He died at Mentone, France, on Nov. 5 of last year. His will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office by Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

By the terms of the will $5,000 is given to each of the following institutions: New-York Orthopoedic Dispensary and Hospital, to establish free beds; the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society of New-York, the Seaman's Fund Society, the American Bible Society of New-York, and the American Missionary Society of New-York.

The will also provides that $20,000 be given to the Trustees of the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., to establish scholarships to be known as the Joshua Leavitt Scholarships, in memory of his father, "who in the love of God and humanity devoted himself to the emancipation and elevation of the colored race in this country."

None of these bequests is to be paid until after the death of Mr. Leavitt's widow, Mrs. Sarah Bancroft Leavitt, to whom he leaves his entire estate, with the exception of a few small sums that are to go to relatives.

The widow and James K. Gracie, and George Blagden, are named executors and trustees.

TO REIMBURSE THE POST.

Grand Army Men Will Be Paid Under a Statute Not Well Known.

A statute, the existence of which is hardly known, even to lawyers, was made the basis of a peculiar motion yesterday before Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas.

J. Gray Boyd, representing Sumner Post 24, G. A. R., asked the Judge for a writ of peremptory mandamus directing the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to audit and pass upon the vouchers which the post presented to them for the relief that had been afforded the wife and children of Hugh J. McGuire, a veteran of the late war, who live at 206 East Forty-fourth Street.

An affidavit was read from Lewis Huer, the commander of the post, stating that the post had furnished relief to the family between May 1 and Nov. 1, 1894, paying their medicine and doctor's bills to the amount of $65.

The act of 1888 provides that the Controller reimburse any Grand Army post for relief when the vouchers presented are indorsed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The latter had refused their indorsement all along, but when the case came up yesterday there was no defense. Judge Pryor therefore issued the writ of mandamus.

ARMSTRONG TOO ENTHUSIASTIC.

Recorder Goff Did Not Approve of His Applause in the Court.

Charles H. Armstrong is a man of emotion, and because of this he almost got himself into jail yesterday for contempt of court.

Armstrong, who is a coachman, was in Recorder Goff's court as a witness. While waiting to be called, he gave his whole attention to the summing up in another case, and he was so carried away by the eloquence of the lawyer who was speaking that he gave vent to his feelings by clapping his hands in a manner that might have been heard out in Centre Street.

The Recorder, who goes in strongly for dignity, was stricken speechless for a moment by this demonstration. Then he had Armstrong brought to the bar and demanded to know what was meant by such conduct.

James A. Spear, the lawyer in the case in which Armstrong had been subpoenaed, came to the defense of the astonished coachman. He succeeded so far in mollifying the Court that Armstrong was let off with a reprimand and a solemn warning never to do so again.

DECIDES AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

Chief Justice Ehrlich Says He Must Sell King & Co.'s Goods.

Chief Justice Ehrlich of the City Court yesterday decided against Sheriff Tamsen in the suit brought to compel the Sheriff to sell certain goods from the stock of A. H. King & Co. for the H. B. Claflin Company.

Charles F. MacLean, counsel to the Sheriff, contended that as only one bond had been filed the Sheriff could not sell until additional bonds, insuring against other claims filed against the goods, should be furnished. Chief Justice Ehrlich holds otherwise, and orders an immediate sale. In his opinion he said:

The indemnity bond recites that the property levied upon is claimed by some other party or parties than the judgment debtor. It is not limited to the claim of Goldstein & Corn, but applies to each and every claimant who may thereafter present himself. So construed, the Sheriff is fully indemnified by the bond, and must proceed to sell the property levied upon.

In answer to the complaint of Goldsmith & Doherty, counsel for the H. B. Claflin Company, that a fee of $6 had been charged by the Sheriff for filing the bond and justifying securities, when the legal fee is only $1, and the threats made to lay the matter before the District Attorney, William H. McCormick, acting bond clerk in the Sheriff's office, yesterday made a statement showing that the six-dollar charge was legal. He says the items were:

One dollar for each of the two sureties, 50 cents each for four copies of the bond, and $1 each for justification of sureties.

LAWYER A. J. LYMAN ARRESTED.

Charges Against Him by Administrators of the Youmans Estate.

A. J. Lyman, a lawyer of Asheville, N. C., was arrested yesterday, and held in $5,000 bail upon an order signed by Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court.

He was arrested in a suit brought by George H. Newton, Lucy Lodd, and Pierre Van Alstyne, administrators of Katharine L. Youmans, widow of Prof. Youmans, editor of The Popular Science Monthly. Mrs. Youmans died on Aug. 27, 1894, at Ridgefield, Conn., leaving a large estate. The suit is to recover $34,434, which, it is asserted, Mr. Lyman has appropriated to his own use.

It is alleged in the complaint that prior to June, 1888, Mrs. Youmans had retained Lyman to invest money for her in bonds and mortgages in and about Asheville, and sent him at various times sums of money that aggregated $34,434. This money, it is asserted, was invested in worthless securities, and the lawyer deceived Mrs. Youmans.

Mr. Lyman was arrested at Fordham station, and was taken to the Sheriff's office, where he was held while his friends went out to get bail for him. He denies the charge, and says he has a good defense to the action.

Wills Filed the Same Day.

It does not often happen that the wills of a husband and wife are filed for probate on the same day. This circumstance came up yesterday in the Surrogate's office when the wills of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Lawrence were filed.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence lived at 45 East Twenty-first Street, and belonged to an old New-York family. Mr. Lawrence died on Jan. 17 last, and his wife died five days before him. The estate left by Mr. Lawrence is valued at $447,900, while that of his wife is estimated to be worth about $81,000. The entire property goes to two sons, Elmen N. Lawrence and John B. Lawrence.

He Will Defend Capt. Doherty.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is to be chief counsel for ex-Police Captain Doherty, on the trial of the latter for bribery.

The case was to have been up yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but an adjournment until to-morrow was granted by Justice Ingraham, in order to enable Gen. Tracy, who has just been retained, to familiarize himself with the case.

Justice Ingraham also granted an adjournment, at the request of ex-Judge Curtis, in the case of ex-Sergeant O'Toole, indicted for bribery.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Michael Considine, who shot and killed John J. Malone, a saloon broker in front of the St. James Hotel on Jan. 28 last, pleaded not guilty in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. Joseph Moss will defend Considine.

—Lizzie Began, known in Chinatown as "Lize, the man," was sentenced to ten years in State prison yesterday by Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for killing Bridget O'Gorman.

—The jury that is to try Michael Capezuto for killing his wife was completed yesterday, and the case was fairly begun in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Pardon C. Williams.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

18—United States vs. Rosenwald. 40—Hendricks vs. Schmidt. 43—Bonsack Machine Company vs. Elliott. 84—Same vs. National Cigarette Company. 137—Same vs. same. 81—Methven vs. Staten Island Light, Heat and Power Company. 95—Blydenstein vs. New-York Security and Trust Company. 123—Gould vs. Session. 16—Hammond vs. Crawford. 30—Union Paper Bag Machine Company vs. Waterbury.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

98—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Panama Railroad Company. 58—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein. 59—Wildey vs. Robinson. 47—People ex rel. McKenna vs. French. 69—Lansing vs. Bliss. 44—People ex rel. Morris vs. Martin. 96—Gibson vs. Blakeley. 73—Ellos vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 74—Van Rensselaer vs. Goodwin.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Sarna vs. Levy.

Class IV.—2—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Egan.

Class VII.—3—Seelig vs. Lamoureux. 4—Wiemers vs. Metzger. 5—Rollins vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 6—Robert vs. Thompson.

Class VIII.—7—State Bank vs. Parsons. 8—Phillips vs. Dimon. 9—De Freitas vs. Matthews. 10—Same vs. Clark. 11—Cohn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 12—American National Bank of Omaha vs. Roeder. 13—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 14—Matter of Clark. 15—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 16—Work vs. Mexican Southern Railroad Company. 17—Candee vs. Webster. 18—Bank of Commerce of Salt Lake City vs. Diefenthaler. 19—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 20—Wade vs. Goldsmith. 21—Stecher Lithographing Company vs. Hygienic Salt Company. 22—Nay vs. Eden. 23—Greenbaum vs. Woodstock Hospital. 24—Same vs. Kunitzer. 25—The Mayor, &c., vs. Sheridan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenblum. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2307—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1665—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Pinelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Elchold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 450—George C. Flint & Co. vs. Phelps. 2238—Benhelen vs. Morrow. 2584—Weston vs. Goodrich. 1486—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Hellbroner vs. same. 233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 263—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— —, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2689—Geibel vs. Elwell. 2695—Leach vs. New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. 2376—Patterson vs. Ongley Electric Company. 1471—Hess vs. Courrier. 2744—Jacquin vs. Bontard. 2601—Butler vs. The Mayor, &c. 2522—Haven vs. Dean. 4552—Higgins vs. Pierce. 2426—Gourley vs. Knabe. 2766—Millard vs. Holland Trust Company. 1527—Rubenstein vs. Neufeld. 2662—Davis vs. Frohman. 2511—Meise vs. Newman. 4890—Higgins vs. Pierce. 1071—Upington vs. New-York Harbor Towboat Company. 2119—Boehr vs. Leib. 5123—Kaufman vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2033.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Held in Part II. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Feb. 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

90—Edison Electric Company vs. Gastavino Fire-Proof Company, 69—Fishel vs. Tojette. 94—Viles vs. Viles. 23—McCutcheon vs. Dunham. 25—Klebisch vs. Seidler. 77—Kaliske vs. Well. 102—Burstein vs. Feist. 97—Poppe vs. Poppe. 30—Saxton vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 31—Same vs. same. 36—Liss vs. same. 37—Same vs. same. 38—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 5—Wilkins vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Pryor, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

12—Hamilton vs. Hamilton. 22—Kneale vs. Kneale.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.

2080—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 2492—Jones vs. Wick. 1262—Berry vs. The Mayor, &c. 869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1001—Freleigh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1249—Stagg vs. Arnold. 1235—Jenkins vs. Campbell. 2517—Lawlor vs. French. 1093—Johnson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2491—Hamel vs. Culver. 1081—Deery vs. Sternberger. 862—Second National Bank vs. Curtis. 1028—Peters vs. Van Opstal. 1054—Schweinberg vs. Le Boutillier. 1232—Coleman vs. Erie Transfer Company. 1186—Ball vs. The Mayor, &c. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. 1297—McElroy vs. Wyronkow. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 2612—Sefton vs. The Mayor, &c. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 2541—Love vs. Sexton. 1177—Molinari vs. Starin. 1224—Lichtenstein vs. The Mayor, &c. 1227—Lichtenstein vs. same. 2699—Schmeidler vs. Satterlee. 1313—Arnold vs. Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company. 1314—Steers vs. Cavinato.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1314.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 13.

SUPERIOR Court—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

726—Secket vs. Seckel. 669—Young vs. Young. 622—Richter vs. Richter. 596—Gillespie vs. Scott. 755—Collins vs. Collins. 595—McMann vs. E. T. Weymouth Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

876—Garner vs. Hellman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1041—Sheehy vs. Utah, Nevada and California Stage Company. 627—Rappaport vs. Clayman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Laura H. Curtis, Jacob Neuvil, Harriet J. Wimpress, Maria L. St. John, John Mooney, Rose Clifford, Benjamin Stokes, Charles T. Nichols.

At 2 P. M.—Robert Warnock, Alfred Erbe, Christine Hoffman, Rachel M. Dunham, Michael Kelly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills—1033—Patrick Crowe. 1034—Michael J. Byrne.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1312—Pollock vs. Bates. 1313—Sace vs. Wise. 1314—Same vs. Bates. 858—Rolston vs. Nichols. 700—Abraham French Company vs. Shapiro. 666—Israel vs. Jordan. 453—White vs. Stanton. 614—Cunningham vs. Carpony. 601—Stens vs. Conried. 3352½—Frendenheim vs. Raduziner. 804—McCarthy vs. Mahon. 2572—Miller vs. Van Clief. 1322—Koschnopky vs. Herman. 677—Selberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 800—Wilson vs. Connaughton. 364—Dietz vs. Schweitzer. 433—Cowan vs. Mestanez. 434—Same vs. Meyer. 325—Tannenbaum vs. Mendel. 375—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Hart. 687—Schack vs. Beller. 1252—Honchin vs. Schubert & Co. 843—Holmes vs. Kessler. 1373—Bremner vs. Hallanan. 1374—Kalisher vs. Galenski. 1375—Tuch vs. Tuch. 1376—Stewart vs. Hurowitz. 1377—Hitchcock vs. Bernard. 1378—Vantine vs. Kamping. 1379—Herzog vs. Sandford. 1380—Williams vs. Gauley.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1303—Greenthal vs. Altman. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 1076—Hofle vs. Scheuer. 1163—Heublin vs. Taintor. 1134—Roberts vs. Hess. 992—Ganzfried vs. Steinberger. 2710—Marest vs. American Yacht Club. 265—Ablovick vs. Brady. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 1061—Jacobs vs. Nelson. 1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 1145—Kelly vs. Budd. 1138—Mackessen vs. Zipis. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1296—Bartels vs. Kennedy. 1367—Nickerson vs. Niver. 1277—Warren vs. Dennett. 1364—Finelite vs. Gluck. 1266—Harrell vs. George. 1116—Wintringham vs. Robinson. 1093—Johnson Company vs. Palmer. 2570—Macdougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 1131—Mannberger vs. Montiner. 2628—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 1216—Hubler vs. Geschwind. 1272—Kleber vs. Legion of Justice. 1273—Mendelowitz vs. Friedman. 502—Wentworth vs. Stanfield. 3526—Kantrowitz vs. Levin. 287—Cohen vs. Schwartz. 1208—McGraw vs. Neugass. 1120—Levy vs. Kohn. 1358—Photo-Engraving Company vs. Elmore. 1192—Knecht vs. Michel. 1193—Newman vs. Webster. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlansky. 1199—Falk vs. Landauer. 1206—Moses vs. Weisberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3290—Fineman vs. Solomon. 3367—Tolan vs. Wick. 3333—Defiance Button Machine Company vs. Andrews. 1883—Heurman vs. McCue. 3240—Califano vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 3328—Graves vs. Carpenter. 2731—Tebbetts vs. Taylor.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1380.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I., room.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Miller for The People.

1—Michael Cappezutto.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for The People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I. Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Samuel Malloy and Michael O'Brien. 2—Philip Miller. 3—May Ward and Mary Walsh. 4—Francis Reilly. 5—Peter Lancy or Lavery. 6—Harry Johnson. 7—Joseph Rosenthal. 8—Herman Bloodgood. 9—Andrew Van Opstal. 10—Louis Goldberg. 11—Andrew Burns and James Daly. 12—Harry Bentley and Hilah A. Woram. 13—Jacob Writh. 14—Mortimer J. Whelan. 15—Max Hockstim.

Pleadings.—1—Michael De George. 2—Felice Buffo. 3—Edward Bernard. 4—Walter Willard and Charles Flynn. 5—Louis Wishinsky, Leah Wishinsky, Benjamin Weiss, and Samuel Kaplan. 6—Antonio Romer. 7—David Collins. 8—William Mueller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Salem Abooshaera and Kinder Bursoon. 2—Gustav Buske. 3—Thomas Cummins. 4—Francis Elliot. 5—Eugene Dendinsky. 6—Otto Arzt. 7—Edward J. Thomas. 8—Thomas Herman and James Brown. 9—William Fowley. 10—Harry Wolf. 11—Stephen Jevanaky. 12—Vincenzo Sileo. 13—John O'Mara.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Ida Lieberman. 2—Cora Fleischauer. 3—William McGee. 4—Helena Buns. 5—Patrick Walsh. 6—William Millerson. 7—George Kerschaw. 8—James Higgins. 9—Thomas Murray.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT, Ingraham, J.—Higgins vs. Higgins — Sylvester L. H. Ward. Kohnke vs. Imboden—James J. Nealis. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Green (four cases)—George Landon. Balfour vs. Roome—Middleton S. Burrill. Untermeyer vs. Pero (three cases)—E. T. Oldham. Lavery vs. Sampson—Sylvester H. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Overton vs. Barclay—Adrian H. Larkin.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Reich vs. Cochran—Charles H. Truax. Dienst vs. McCaffrey—Samuel B. Paul.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Bibas vs. Mannheimer—Charles N. Morgan. Lane vs. Esselborn—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Petchaff vs. Gurley—Charles H. Truax.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—Kruger vs. New-York Cab Company—George M. Boynton.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—John Leffler vs. John Fica and others—John Fica.

SUPREME COURT — Ingraham, J.—Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef vs. Phillips & Downs—Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Leah Bibas vs. Leon Mannheimer—Eugene S. Benjamin.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—Charles B. Fillebrown vs. Patrick H. Keenan—Samuel Schlesinger.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Bartlett, J., Part I.; Smith, J., Part. II.

1465-1479—Sherwood vs. Woodcock & Aetna Insurance Company. 833—Donovan vs. Morris. 823—Corlett vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 614, 654, 652—Fagan, Kessler, and another vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 692—Prout vs. Chisolm. 403—Thomas vs. Hartig. 741—Martin vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 667—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 803, 804—Niagara Brewing Company vs. Thimig. 809—Heins vs. Columbia Insurance Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 534—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 353—Cheiks vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 73—White vs. Jeffers. 540—Elmer vs. Title Trust Company. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 488—Griffith vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. 1925—Ryan vs. Sperry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

72—Adamson vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

192—Mulligan vs. Jennings. 1261—Rochester vs. Marks. 921—Winlich, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1183—Maier vs. same. 1233—Northridge vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 222—Martin, infant, vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. 969—Silverman vs. Simonds. 438—Murray, infant, &c., vs. Doscher. 983—Klink vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1128—Cahill vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 985—Ayres vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1006—Smith vs. Colyer. 1129—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1210—Darrin vs. Reuther. 1132—Scully, infant, &c., vs. Long Island Lumber Company. 533—Flack vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 381—Ell vs. Klein. 1176—Hagan, Jr., vs. Conway. 1104—McDonough and others, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 1092—Brown vs. Bedford Bank. 1443 and 1445—Brown vs. Smith. 1113—Gillespie vs. O'Connor. 621—Montesi, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad and others. 387—Fissot, infant, &c., vs. Doerschuck.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1309.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.

168—Molinaro vs. Molinaro. 1169—Gardner vs. Van Sicien. 181—Fried vs. Alexander.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.—The wills of Michael Mackin, Julia Fuller, Nancy B. Davis, Leopold A. Basler, Henry Bennecke, Richard Gaskell, John A. Reiss, Louis Braun, Fannie Ayling, Mary Walchtler, and Augustus Hampe.

The accounting in the estate of Sarah A. Van Wagner.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—9—Will of Jessie T. Davis.

HELPED O'BRIEN TO ESCAPE FROM UTICA

Minchin, Arrested at Chicago, Said to be Wanted for a Serious Offense.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—When "Doc" Minchin, who was arrested here yesterday for a "green-goods" swindle, is wanted in Utica, N. Y., for helping "Tom" O'Brien, the "king of Bunko Steerers," to escape from the United States. Minchin says O'Brien is in Buenos Ayres. The Utica Police Department advised the local authorities to-day of the charge against the prisoner. On his way to prison at Albany, to serve a ten years' term for bunko steering, O'Brien escaped, and the police were convinced that Minchin had a hand in the affair. He accompanied the fugitive to Havre, where O'Brien was arrested and made a second escape. Minchin says he returned to the United States from Argentina a month ago.

Shots at Edward M. Cameron.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., Feb. 11.—Edward M. Cameron of the Hygeia Water Company of New-York, who resides here, was fired upon by unknown persons while in a sleigh with his wife near the residence of ex-Senator Wagstaff last night.

The first bullet passed near the horse's head, and the second passed close to the heads of the occupants of the sleigh.

Mr. Cameron started on a search for the shooters, but was persuaded by his wife to return to the sleigh.

They drove home, and Mr. Cameron obtained a pair of revolvers and returned to the scene of the shooting alone. As he got near the spot a ball passed close to his legs.

Mr. Cameron's friends will aid him in apprehending his assailants.

An Office That Is in Demand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—By the retirement to-day of Major William H. Eckels, Paymaster, a vacancy is created in the pay corps of the army, for which great r

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Members of Congress Again Consider the Pacific Railroads' Debt.

PROPOSITION TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL

Union Pacific and Central Pacific Representatives Appear Before House Committee—A Definite Offer from Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day received another proposition looking to the settlement of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads. The proposition was advanced by the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific. It was made in view of the fact that the House recommitted the Reilly bill without instructing the executive departments as to the manner in which Congress thought the interests of the United States should be protected, and left the whole subject with the Pacific Roads in an unsatisfactory position.

The representatives of large interests in New-York communicated with Chairman Reilly, expressing the belief that if Congress should pass a bill permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to accept a cash payment of a sum equal to the principal of the Government debt in full for all claims of the United States it would prove acceptable to all concerned.

This proposal was made by the Union Pacific, and was repeated to the committee to-day by A. A. H. Boissevain, a member of the Reorganization Committee. His statement was reinforced by dispatches from President Fitzgerald of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, and J. P. Morgan of the Reorganization Committee.

Mr. Tweed, of counsel for the Central Pacific Company, stated that if the persons who advanced the money necessary to make this payment on behalf of the Central Pacific could be protected by holding the Government lien as a security, he believed that the proposition would be acceptable to them.

E. Ellery Anderson said that the result of the proposal, if carried out, would be to protect the Government against paying the "currency sixes." It would be equivalent to the Reilly bill at 2 per cent., but not as good as the bill at 3 per cent. Mr. Anderson termed the recommittal of the Reilly bill as unworthy of Congress.

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.,) objected to this criticism of the action of the House, and Mr. Anderson withdrew the remark, and said that the return of the bill to the committee was "extremely unfortunate." He did not think that the House foresaw the result. Mr. Blair asked him how soon money would be needed if no action was taken on the matter, and how long stays could be had.

Mr. Anderson expressed the opinion that the act of 1887 authorized the necessary appropriation, and that the Attorney General could get stays in the courts for at least two years, and by paying the interest on the bonds, for three years.

Mr. Blair said that he asked the question as he did not think any action would be taken by this Congress. He had told the Attorney General this, and he added that he would have to be prepared to take care of the interests of the United States.

Mr. Anderson said that he wanted to see Congress act decently in the matter. If this Congress did not act it would come up in the next Congress with more pressure than ever. In reply to Mr. Boatner, he said that he thought action directing the Attorney General to take steps looking to the sale of the bonded portions of the roads would prove satisfactory.

Mr. Tweed said that there was no situation to-day to call for a foreclosure of the Central Pacific except the Government lien.

Replying to a question by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Reilly said that if another bill was reported the House might allow time for its consideration. He did not believe, however, that a unanimous report could be obtained from the committee. Mr. Tweed said there were two propositions—one to take what the borrowing power of the company could raise, the other to accept what the company could do hereafter.

Mr. Anderson asked if the House would insist on treating the Union and Central Pacific Roads in one bill, or if they could be treated in separate measures.

The question could not be answered by the committee, and Mr. Kyle asked Mr. Tweed if the Central Pacific would object. Mr. Tweed replied that, as the companies had started together, he saw no necessity for divorcing them.

Mr. Anderson thought it would be wise to treat them in separate measures.

The committee, after hearing the arguments, adjourned until to-morrow, when the various propositions will be considered.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.,) introduced a joint resolution directing legal proceedings to be instituted against the stockholders and Directors of the Union and the Central Pacific Railroad companies for the recovery of amounts diverted or converted by them to any unlawful purpose, and for the foreclosure of the Government mortgages. He asked that it be laid on the table, and said he would undertake to show that the methods of railroad companies to rob their stockholders and bondholders have done more than anything else to affect the credit of the country.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

Increase in Both West-Bound and East-Bound Tonnge Last Month.

The shipments of west-bound competitive freight from Eastern trunk line terminals to Chicago last month aggregated 106,384 tons. For the first week 17,659 tons were shipped; for the second week, 27,927 tons; for the third week, 30,497 tons, and for the fourth week, 30,301 tons. The aggregate shipments of west-bound freight in trunk line territory for the month of December was 101,414 tons.

There were 61,532 tons of dead freight shipped out of Chicago, east-bound, last week. The total for the preceding week was 54,256 tons, and for the corresponding week of last year, 47,539 tons. The traffic last week was distributed as follows: Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 14,650 tons; Michigan Central, 9,849 tons; Panhandle, 8,376 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 7,531 tons; Nickel Plate, 4,995 tons; Erie Railway, 4,340 tons; Lake Shore, 4,275 tons; Wabash, 3,665 tons; Grand Trunk, 2,685 tons, and "Big Four," 1,166 tons.

A Suit for Foreclosure.

William W. Flannagan, as substituted trustee under a mortgage for $250,000, which was executed by the North and East River Railroad Company on Dec. 1, 1886, to secure an issue of bonds to that amount, has brought an action in the Supreme Court, through Dallas Flannagan, for a foreclosure of the mortgage on account of the fact that interest on the bonds has not been paid, a default being made in June, 1887. The American Loan and Trust Company was the original trustee of the mortgage, which covered the entire property and franchises of the railway company. The suit is brought at the instance of one-fourth of the holders of the bonds, who seek to have the mortgage declared a prior lien to all other claims on the property of the company, for its foreclosure, an accounting, and an injunction restraining any interference with the property of the company.

Nantasket Beach Electric Line.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 11.—Col. N. H. Heft, President of the Bridgeport Traction Company, is to have complete supervision of the installation of electricity on the Nantasket Beach Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, if the experiment proves successful. He is at the head of the company's electrical department. President Clark and Col. Heft have decided on the location of the power station as one mile from the Old Colony House Station, on the Nantasket Division. Regular coaches will be used, hauled by baggage cars equipped with motors. If successful, electric locomotives will be substituted later. It is expected that Col. Heft will resign the Presidency of the traction company soon.

Norfolk and Western.

Henry Fink has been appointed receiver of the Norfolk and Western Railroad for the Southern District of Ohio. He will have sole supervision over the road from Columbus to Kanova. Judge Taft of the United States court in Cincinnati, refused to appoint President F. J. Kimball as co-receiver with Mr. Fink, on the ground that he did not deem it good policy to appoint an officer of the company as receiver.

Northern Pacific Land Grants.

In the United States Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) the vote of last week passing the House bill relating to mineral lands in the Northern Pacific Railroad grant, was reconsidered, and the bill taken up, amended in various particulars, and again passed, a conference with the House being asked on the amendments.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Chairman Donald of the East-Bound Passenger Committee of the Central Traffic Association has received a letter from Gen. W. B. Shattuc, who is now in Florida, accepting the proposition that he be one of the arbitrators in the differential question with B. D. Caldwell between the strong and differential lines. A third will be chosen as soon as Gen. Shattuc arrives in Chicago.

—Receivers A. F. Walker and J. J. McCook of the Atchison system, who have just completed a trip of inspection, say that the physical condition of that property is excellent, and that the traffic outlook is as promising as can be expected, in view of the general business conditions prevailing.

—The Georgia Central receivers have been authorized by the court to buy 1,500 tons of seventy-pound steel rails for the main line and 5,000 tons of sixty-three-and-one-half-pound rails for the Southwestern Railroad. The cost of the new rails will be about $125,000.

—A dispatch from New-Haven says that most if not all of the station restaurants on the line of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford will be abolished in May. The railroad company will run dining cars on all its lines for use of all classes of passengers.

—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has issued a complete list of all those entitled to clerical half-fare permits during 1895. The list is greatly reduced from that of former years.

—Engineer E. F. Van Hoesen of the New-York Central Road has already begun work in Buffalo breaking ground for the extensive improvements to be made there by the Central.

—H. R. Rogers has been appointed General Freight Agent, and W. F. Herman General Passenger Agent of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company.

—Stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will hold their annual meeting in New-York on March 20, to elect Directors for two years.

—President Cleveland yesterday appointed J. Nelson H. Patrick of Omaha, Neb., Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

—Jonathan Tipton has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad.

—Formal notice is given by the Missouri Pacific Railroad of its withdrawal from the Kansas City Local Passenger Association.

—Edwin Gould and President Fordyce of the Cotton Belt Road were in Texas last week on an inspection trip.

—Atchison's gross earnings, all lines, for January (approximately) were $2,986,333; increase, $14,051.

Pensions for Everybody.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mr. George of Haverhill has introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature a bill to abolish all service pensions now paid by the State and by cities and towns. The judiciary is excepted from the operation of the bill, which also permits the payment of pensions in cases where it is received by persons who incurred disabilities while in the performance of duties of a hazardous nature. In view of the clamor which is now coming from all directions and from all sorts of people for pensions from the municipal, State, or National Government, it certainly is high time that something was done to prevent the further diffusion of a policy which to many persons seems quite out of place except under a distinctly paternal Government, where the King is the father of all, and therefore in duty bound to watch over the welfare of his children. Already in the present Legislature propositions have been introduced in the pension line which are simply astounding, in reference either to the sublime assurance of the proposer or to his childlike artlessness. These propositions are severally to retire city laborers at half pay after twenty years' service, to do the same by employes of railroad, street railway and manufacturing corporations, and also to policemen who served in the army during the war. In the case of the judiciary pensions are warranted on the assumption that a position upon the bench precludes the incumbent from employing talents of a superior order for his own pecuniary benefit, and the police, firemen, and school teachers in one way or another earn their pensions. These classes excepted, there should be no service pensions; or, if we must have them, let the recipients themselves pay for them, as is done in Germany, where old-age insurance is peremptory upon certain of the working classes.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, generally fair, except snow flurries on the coast, west winds, becoming variable. VIRGINIA, snow flurries, northwest winds, becoming variable. NORTH CAROLINA, snow, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, east to northeast winds. GEORGIA, rain, followed in the afternoon by fair in western portion, probably slightly cooler in northern portion, northeast winds, becoming northerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rains, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, north winds. ALABAMA, showers, followed by fair Tuesday afternoon, north winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, preceded by snow flurries in the early morning in northern portion, north winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, north to northeast winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, northwest winds. MISSOURI, snow flurries, followed by fair in south portion, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, and INDIANA, generally fair, northwest winds. MINNESOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and IOWA, snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, north winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, probably slightly warmer, winds becoming southerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, snow flurries in the early morning, generally fair through the day, northwest winds. ARKANSAS, threatening weather, with light snow in the early morning, but fair during the day, north winds.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast at Galveston, New-Orleans, and Port Eads. The storm in the central Gulf region has moved slowly to Western Florida, increasing in intensity. A high pressure area in Wyoming has spread over the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the Gulf region. Rain has fallen in the Gulf States, rain or snow in the South Atlantic States, and light snow in the Missouri Valley. The temperature has fallen in the middle Gulf region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

FOR A HAWAIIAN CABLE

A Deep-Sea Survey Was Made from Government Steamers.

THE SCHEME DECLARED PRACTICABLE

Route from Monterey Bay, California, to Honolulu Recommended as the Most Favorable—Report to the President.

In view of the passage by the Senate of the Diplomatic and Consular bill with the amendment calling for an appropriation of $500,000, to be applied toward the construction and maintenance bp the Government of a telegraphic cable between the United States and Hawaii, the result of the deep-sea survey directed by an act of March 2, 1891, and made by men on the United States steamers Albatross and Thelis, in 1891 and 1892, to determine the practicability of such a cable will be interesting just at this time.

"The survey," said Hydrographer to the Bureau of Navigation Richardson Clover in submitting his report to Commodore F. M. Ramsay, Chief of the bureau, "was prosecuted with all the care and accuracy that the means for modern deep-sea research afford, and it is believed that the fact is established that the laying of a cable on almost any line between California and the Hawaiian Islands is practicable.

"A lane about 300 miles wide was developed, and the results seem to indicate the most favorable route to be a rhumb line between Monterey Bay, California, and Honolulu."

The plan of the survey consisted in developing the bottom of the ocean along a lane, of observations of the depth, the character of the bottom soil, the temperature at the surface and the bottom of the ocean, and the vertical distribution of temperature throughout the whole depth, and in sounding the depths and developing the characteristics of the bottom of parts of the approaches to the coasts which are favorable for the landing of submarine cables, at Salinas Landing and Point Concepcion, California, and at Hanauma Bay, Mauna Loa Bay, Kapua Entrance, Waikiki, Honolulu, and Hilo Bay, Hawaiian Islands.

Soundings were taken in general at alternate intervals of ten and twenty miles along great circles of the earth between Salinas Landing and Honolulu and between Point Concepcion and Hilo Bay and along a rhumb line between Salinas Landing and Honolulu, (the latter is "the most favorable route," Salinas Landing being in Monterey Bay.)

At the geographical position of each sounding specimens of the bottom soil were obtained, and the temperatures of the air and of the surface and the bottom of the ocean were observed. At four or five equidistant stations upon each line of soundings series of temperatures were observed, consisting of observations at the surface, at depths of 25, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000 fathoms, and at the bottom.

Wherever, by reason of a notable change in the depth or in the bottom soil or temperature, there was reason to suspect any important irregularity in the bed of the ocean numerous soundings were taken to provide for an examination of the locality in detail.

The steamer Albatross began to take soundings in October, 1891, and by January, 1892, two lines had been run between Monterey Bay, California, and Honolulu. Being required for special investigations in Behring Sea, the Albatross was detached from the work in February, and the steamer Thetis was detailed to run a third line between Point Concepcion and Hilo Bay, which was completed in May, 1892.

The total length of lines grounded by the Albatross was 4,511 miles, and the distance steamed in connection with the survey was 8,735 miles. The total length of lines sounded by the Thetis was 2,274 miles.

The route along the rhumb-line between Monterey Bay and Honolulu was determined upon as the most practicable, as it is one that would require a minimum length of cable in passing over an even bottom, consisting of soil which is favorable for its protection and preservation, avoiding submarine mountains and volcanic regions, where substances exercising an injurious chemical action on the covering of the cable are likely to exist, and where convulsions may cause its destruction.

The principal kinds of deposits found at the bottom of the ocean are classified as shore deposits, globigerina ooze, pteropod ooze, diatom ooze, radiolarian ooze, and red, gray, and chocolate colored clays.

Of all the bottoms, the report says, those consisting of the oozes are the best adapted for prolonging the existence of a cable in an unimpaired state, because they appear to be most nearly free from the substances that have a devastating effect on the sheathing of the cable, which quickly becomes imbedded in them, and, moreover, because the existence of such a bottom precludes the supposition that there can be strong submarine currents to exert a wearing action upon the cable where it happens to be suspended in festoons between neighboring elevations on the ocean bed.

It cannot be stated, according to the report, what action, if any, goes on between the iron of a cable and the substances which enter into the composition of deep-sea deposits, but experience has proved that some agent very destructive to the sheathing wires frequently occurs in isolated patches. Doubtless, in many places in the bed of the ocean outcrops of veins of minerals occur as they do on land, and where indications of such a condition appeared the localities were, as far as possible, avoided.

From a chemical standpoint shore deposits are viewed as the most dangerous to a cable. In shallow inshore waters submarine cables are exposed to the effects of decaying animal and vegetable matter. The iodine contained in seaweed has been known to destroy iron rapidly. Accordingly, localities which afforded approaches to the coast in deep water over bottoms of mud or sand, and which have only a narrow area between the shore and 100-fathom line, were selected as landing places for the cable at the ends of the route, with a view of exposing a minimum length of cable to the action of shore deposits and to the damaging effects of vessels' anchors, as well as to reduce the wear resulting from the action of waves and breakers.

In the shallow waters of the Hawaiian Islands the temperature was bound to be about 77° Fahrenheit in the winter, and as a gutta percha core may sustain deformations sufficient to bring about a weakening of the insulation, the employment of caoutchouc as the insulating material at that end of the line was recommended.

The report was sent to President Harrison.

ART NOTES.

The prizes for the paintings at the exhibition at Cleveland have been awarded by a committee consisting of Halsey C. Ives, Charles Melville Dewey, and Cady Staley. Mr. Tryon's landscape, "Salt Marshes," won the first award of $500; Mr. Chase came second with his "Mother and Child," receiving $200; Mr. Benson third, $150, "Firelight," and the fourth prize of $100 went to Theodore Robinson for his picture of the "Canal." In the water-color series, Child Hassam's picture, "Fifth Avenue," was given first place, the prize being $300, and Mr. Ben Foster received $150 for second place with his "Day Is Done."

John Lafarge, the well-known painter, has, by special invitation of the National Society of the Fine Arts in France, been invited to give a special exhibition of 200 of his paintings, sketches, and studies, together with a collection of his work in stained glass, at the new Salon in the Champ de Mars in the Spring. The society honors Mr. Lafarge and itself, and for the first time extends to an American artist the distinction of so important a showing. The entire collection will in all probability be shown in this city before being shipped to Paris.

Pool Players Discharged.

The thirty-four persons, mostly boys, arrested on Sunday for pool playing in the rooms kept in the basement of 300 West Forty-eighth Street by Augustus Sheehan, twenty-two years old, of 442 West Forty-ninth Street, were discharged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with a reprimand.

Sheehan was held in $100 bail for violation of the Sunday law.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A POWER AND CAR HOUSE TO BE BUILT ON LENOX AVENUE.

The Interest of a Third Mortgage Wiped Out by a Foreclosure—Auction Sales To-day.

As appears from the records of the Building Department, given below, the Metropolitan Traction Company has decided to build a car and power house for its upper cable or electric line on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets. Work will begin as soon as the weather permits. Meanwhile the conduits are very nearly completed.

Two sales for quite large amounts were completed by brokers yesterday, but details for publication are not yet available.

Mr. John N. Golding has removed from 11 to 9 Pine Street, into larger offices, needed for a growing business.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $29,000, to the defendant, Moses Lubelsky, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 244 Monroe Street, south side, 269.3 feet east of Scammel Street, 24.9 by 97.8. The purchaser is the second mortgagee. There was a third mortgagee, but his interest is wiped out by the sale.

The suggestion that the Mayor appoint Mr. James L. Wells as Commissioner of Public Works is one which meets with the approval of real estate men regardless of politics. Mr. Wells is President of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association. He has always taken an active interest in politics and during the last campaign presided over meetings almost nightly in favor of the Republican and anti-Tammany ticket.

For to-day the following sales at auction are set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Smyth & Ryan, auction sale, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Macomb's Dam Road, 84½ by 69.2 by 74.11 by 109; vacant.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William G. Davis, referee, 953 Forest Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets, 25 by 100, with two-story frame building.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William C. Holbrook, referee, 52 Willett Street, east side, 100 feet north of Delancey Street, 16.8 by 100, six-story brick building; also right to alley in rear. Due on judgment, $9,610; on prior mortgage, $18,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auction sale, lot 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-fourth Street, 350 feet west of Central Park West.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, two lots on West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.5. Due on judgment, $14,000; on prior mortgage, $8,850.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzloff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11; vacant. Due on judgment, $10,860.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 67 Bowery, east side, between Canal and Hester Streets, 25.1 by 80.1 by 25.3 by 79.10, five-story and basement brownstone store building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, referee. East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, two and one-half-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $2,320; on prior mortgage, $4,075.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 208 and 270 East Fourth Street, by Henry Wirthheim of 32 Willett Street, two five-story brick dwellings; cost, $44,000.

Fifty-second Street, south side, 352 feet east of First Avenue, by Hygeia Ice Company, two-story brick building; cost, $3,500.

Lenox Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, car and power house; cost, $250,000.

Elton Avenue, south side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, by Maria Johnson of 810 Elton Avenue, two three-story frame tenements; cost, $7,000.

No. 114 East Fourteenth Street, by Ottinger & Korn, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $1,400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. William Cole sold to the Mechanics' Bank, at $4,500, the one-story frame factory, 536 President Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, with plot 100 by 100.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to W. E. D. Stokes, plaintiff, at $2,400, the right, title, &c., of Elizabeth D. Leonard in a tract of land bounded by Halleck and Smith Streets and the bay, and crossed by Percival, Bryant, Court, and Clinton Streets.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brpoklyn:

Seventy-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, two-story frame dwelling for two families, $2,500; O. H. Tinell, owner.

Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Second Avenue, frame storehouse for rags, 100 by 75, $2,500; E. Butterworth & Co., owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 11.

165TH ST, s s, 132.11 ft w of Washington Av, 84.11x200.11; Josephine Frank to Maria Zimmermann..... $1

FORREST AV, n w s, part of Lot 12, map of Woodstock, 23d Ward; Catharine Breidenbach to Julius Heidermann 2,400

184TH ST, n e s, 78.10 ft s e of Bainbridge Av, 34.6x71.6x25x94.4; Thomas P. Wickes, referee, to Edward A. Isaacs 4,000

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Annie McCourt 1

75TH ST, n s, 266 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Perez M. Stewart and wife to Alice P. Leaman 1

82D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27.4x102.2; Marcus Bebro and wife to Amelia S. Bebro..... 1

82D ST, s s, 262.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x102.2; same to Rosalia Bebro 1

147TH ST, 316 West; Frank H. Mackintosh and wife to Benjamin M. Holzman 1

DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21.9x100; Charles A. Dellar and wife to Dora Leyman..... 1

132D ST, n s, 157.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x103.3; Caroline Weinlandt to Jacob Levi 25,000

9TH ST, 231 East; Minnie Glotzer to Frederick A. Palmer..... 12,300

PARK AV, n w corner of 35th St, 35x100; Thomas S. Williams to Douglas Robinson..... 1

34TH ST, 146 East; Alice J. Lawrence to Daniel B. Freedman..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; executors of Julia G. Jerome to same..... 20,500

INTERIOR LOT on centre line between 33d and 34th Sts, 155 ft e of Lexington Av, 27.5x20; John H. Hayward to same..... 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 35th St, 35 x100; Douglas Robinson and wife to Prescott M. Butler..... 1

72D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 102.2; Jacob Levi and wife to Caroline Weinlandt..... 51,750

81ST ST, s s, 117 ft e of Madison Av, 16x102.2; Alexander Strouse and another to Louis Stecker, 1-3 part... 1

132D ST, s s East; Daniel P. Morse and wife to William R. Bronk..... 10

MADISON AV, 1,536; Marie E. H. Moore to Robert Wallace..... 1

123D ST, n s, 274.6 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Joseph Blumenthal to Charles L. McBurney..... 10

126TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Daniel P. Morse and wife to William R. Bronk..... 10

7TH AV, n w corner of 117th St, 99.11 to St. Nicholas Av x236.10 to 118th St, x223.8x201.10; Aaron Raymond and wife to David E. Oppenheimer. 1

12TH AV, s e corner of 134th St, 24.11 x100; William A. Nash, President, to John H. Small..... 5

148D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Charles T. Barney to John O. Baker..... 1

11TH AV, n e corner of 127th St 56.11x96 to Manhattan St x120.11 to avenue x137.6; Executors of Montagnie Ward to George B. Ward and others..... 40,000

126TH ST, 230 West; George J. McFadden to Clementine M. Silverman..... 25,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 142d St, 100x30,and other property; James B. Hay and wife to Charles T. Barney..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 213th St, 25x100; Charles W. West, referee, to Alfred W. Birchell..... 1,500

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50 ft n of 213th St, 24.10x100; same to Timothy Donovan 1,325

146TH ST, s s, 35.3 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mary E. Seabold to L. E. Brown 400

158TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Washington Av, 21x99; Christina and Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., to Emil A. Dickert 5,250

139TH ST, n s, 105.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Henry Hunneke and wife to Hasbrock du Bois..... 8,000

HENRY ST, e s, 100 ft s of Retreat AV, 126.5x101.5x142x100; Washington Jackson to Henry and Louis Lubeker ....

Recorded Mortgages.

BLUMENTHAL, Charlotte, to F. W. Pitcher; West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, adjoining land of John O. Whitestone and other property, 2 years..... $6,000

BEACH, Charles Y., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55 Fulton St and 45 Cliff St, 5 years..... 75,000

BIRCHALL, Alfred W., to Mary Duncauson; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 213th St, demand..... 500

BUCK, Elizabeth G., and another to M. C. Bouvier; 118 West 72d St, demand 10,000

BOUGH, Mary, to Mary L. Campion; 207 West 10th St, 3 years..... 8,000

CROOKS, George R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Jerome Av, 100 ft w of Gerard Av, 3 years..... 1,000

DICKERT, Emil A., to Christina Bohmer; s s of 158th St, 400 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years..... 750

DUBOIS, Hasbrouck, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of Courtlandt Av, 30 ft s of 152d St, 1 year..... 16,000

DE MIRANDA, Adele B., to James Seaton; 738 East 142d St, 5 years... 2,500

ELWERS, Charles A., and wife to Emma Colpe; n s of 9th St, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 10,000

FROELICH, Lionel, to George A. Stimpson; s s of 82d St, 316.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 520

FARLEY, John J., to William E. Burke; s w corner of 105th St and West End Av, 3 years..... 25,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry A. C. Taylor; s s of 34th St, 155 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 20,000

GODWIN, Joseph H., Jr., and wife to Thomas Patten; s s of 140th St, 675 ft e of 6th Av, demand..... 8,000

GATENS, Jessie F., to Robert G. Dun; n s of 90th St, 87.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 4,500

HELMSTETTER, Auguste, and wife to Jacques Helmstetter; n s of 48th St, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years.... 3,000

HART, Catharine, and others to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; 29 Bank St, 3 years..... 11,000

HOGAN, Jeremiah, to George Doherty; s s of 146th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 1,000

HOLLY, Margaret A., to Mary A. White; 656 11th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

HOLLAHAN, John, and wife to E. D. Van Vleck and another, trustee; n s of 83d St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 25,000

ISAACS, Edward A., and wife to Amanda Wasserman; n s of 148th St, 78.9 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 3 years 3,000

KAHN, Leopold, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Columbus Av and 76th St, 3 years 200,000

LEWIS, Mary A., to James L. Conway; s s of 58th St, 225.5 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

LUBCKER, Henry, and wife to United States Savings Bank; n s of 148th St, 137.3 ft e of Bergen Av, 1 year..... 6,500

LESINSKY, Henry, and wife to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 62 Read St, 3 years..... 30,000

LEVY, Millie I., and another to M. D. Levy & Co.; 313 East 60th St, 2 years..... 3,750

MECKEL, Johann, to Carl Ceru; w s of 3d Av, 50 ft n of 166th St, 1 year. 500

MEYER, John F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 125 Sullivan St, 1 year..... 3,800

MORTON, William H., and wife to John H. Hudson as trustee; s s of 61st St, 250 ft w of Columbus Av; (five mortgages,) 5 years..... 130,000

McNIECE, Alexander, and wife to Frederick W. Pitcher; s w corner of 6th Av and 118th St, demand..... 3,000

McCOURT, Annie, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 149 East 41st St, 5 years..... 5,000

MEYER, Frederick, and wife to J. A. Brown, Jr.; n s of 25th St, 221.8 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 23,000

SAME and wife, to William H. Macy, Jr., and others; n s of 25th St, 195 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 24,000

NOBLE, William, and wife to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; s w corner of 7th Av and 57th St, 2 years.....350,000

SAME to Henry A. Rogers, trustee; same property, demand..... 20,000

OPPENHEIMER, David E., to Aaron Raymond; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 118th St, 3 years..... 30,000

SAME to same; same property, and also n w corner of 117th St and 7th Av, 2 years.....110,000

O'MALLY, John, and wife to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Rogers Place, e s, 612.4 ft n of Westchester Av, installments..... 625

REIS, Sarah, to Henry Gernshynn and another; 330 East 79th St, 2 years 3,000

SMALL, John H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s e corner of 12th Av and 134th St, 3 years..... 6,000

TRAVERS, Vincent P., and others to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n s of 60th St, 123.3 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 20,000

VAN SAUN, Susannah, to Ambrose Snow; 219 West 46th St, 3 years... 18,000

WEBSTER, David, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 327 Madison Av, 3 years..... 26,000

WALSH, James, and wife to F. L. Gunther; 627 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 20,000

WILNER, Esther, and another to Meyer Cohen; 151 Clinton St, 2 years..... 2,600

WOOD, Frances F., and another to B. D. Greene; 22 East 146th St, 5 years 25,000

WARD, George B., and others to Susan B. Ward and another, executors, &c.; n e corner of 11th Av and 127th St, installments.....151,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

ASTOR, John J., to Kalman Haas..$40,000

AMEND, Helen S., w John Petro.... 3,500

CRUGER, S. Van R., to the Trustees of Stephens College..... 19,000

DAY, Mahlon, to William R. Thurston 3,037

ECKERSON, Frank V., to Orra Alice. 1,000

GROSS, Rudolph, to Carl Feuendorffer 1,000

HILL, Philip, and another, executors, to Caroline Grunn and others, (nine assignments)..... 12,183

IRELAND, Catharine L., to John J. Keegan ....

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Matilda Stiefel 7,524

MILLER, Charles E., and another, executors, to Chester A. Arthur and another, (two assignments)... 84,775

MANDELBAUM, Joseph, to L. K. Bullesbach 3,000

MALONEY, William P., to Harry Brown and another..... 1

PAYNTAR, Mary B., executrix, to M. B. Poynton 1

SCHWEITZER, Julius, to Mary J. Stafford 5,250

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK to Leopold Eidlitz. 20,000

THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL to J. I. Washburn 10,140

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Pauline K. Schrenkelsen 18,000

WHEELER, Henrietta V.,executrix, to Mary M. Shields, trustee, and another 7,539

Recorded Leases.

FINGERHUT, Richard, to John H. Nutter; 404 4th Av, 10 years..... $3,800

HARWAY, Mary A., to Letitia Schmidt; 2,191 8th Av, 2½ years.900,

FISCHER, Max, to Lena Bergmann; 70 West 23d St, 4¼ years..... 6,000

McBRIDE, James, to Joseph Keesing; 102½ East 185th St, 4 years.... 540

STRAUSS, Aaron, to Isaac Rosenthal; store n w corner of Houston and Wooster Sts, 5 years..... 1,825

TONNELE, John L., trustee, to A. H. Brummell; 289 to 293 6th Av, 9¼ years..... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; Maria W. Andreas against Wendel Andreas and others, (partition.)

148TH ST, n s, 159.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 40.6 ft front; New-York Produce Exchange against Susan Orcutt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

125TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 25 ft front; George G. Kip against Edward Tunison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

17TH ST and 1st Av, s e corner; Charles L. Atterbury, trustee, against Mary W. Ketchum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

92D ST, n s, 315 ft w of 9th Av, 20 ft front; John R. Pine, trustee, against William Harrison, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

5TH AV and 91st St, n e corner; United States Trust Company against Leonard F. Beckwith, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8TH AV, e s, 22 ft front, Block 624, Section 2; Eliza Clark against Henry M. Weed, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MERCER ST, 27; Frances Nathan against Edmund Hendricks and others, (partition.)

ROAD leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, —x—; Amanda Bussing against Emma M. Denninger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FULTON and South Sts, tracks and personal property, &c.; William N. Flannagan, trustee, against North and East River Railroad Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

60TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 25 ft front; George W. Newton against John J. McHugh, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

87TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av; Mathias Gerst against D. Willis James, owner; John G. Prague, contractor $1,529

BOWERY, 67; Herman Richter against C. J. Norris, owner

TO COMPLETE TERMINALS

Bridge Engineer Martin Says $214,413.13 Will Be Required.

INCREASED ESTIMATES EXPLAINED

The Company That Is to Light the Cars Must Pay a Fine of $25 a Day Until Its Plant Is in Operation.

Though the terminal improvements on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge do not appear to be nearly completed, the sum of $1,352,190.59 has been expended, and it was announced yesterday by Bridge Engineer C. C. Martin, at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, that, according to the present estimates, $214,413.13 would be required in addition to the $1,500,000 already appropriated.

Appended to Mr. Martin's statement is an explanation of the increased estimates on the construction of the terminals.

The figures show the original and the present estimates.

The Bridge Trustees voted to submit the question of raising the additional $214,413.12 to the Mayors and Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Martin's report is as follows:

Brooklyn, Feb. 1.

James Howell, President.

Dear Sir: Below please find estimates of the cost of terminal improvements now being prosecuted; a statement of the money expended, as set forth in the Trustees' yearly reports up to Dec. 1, 1894; and the amount to be provided to complete the terminals.

Comparison of estimates of the cost of completing certain terminal improvements of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge on plans formally approved by the Board of Trustees and under contract:

	Estimate Accompanying Expert's Report.	Present Estimate.
New Brooklyn station and roadways	$120,000.00	$270,000.00
Car storage yard, real estate, and structure	746,000.00	868,356.38
Reconstruction, New-York station	140,000.00	270,000.00
New-York roadways		107,601.52
Cable-driving plant	50,000.00	198,455.23
Railway and equipment	321,000.00	327,500.00
Contingencies	123,000.00	
Totals	$1,500,000.00	$2,041,913.13
Total cost estimated		$2,041,913.13
Less equipment to be provided for, same being distributed over a period of several years.		327,500.00
Total		$1,714,413.13

The following is an estimate for completing the bridge terminals, made on Dec. 1, 1894:

Items.	Paid.	Estimated.
New Brooklyn station and roadways	$147,528.41	$122,471.59
Car storage yard, real estate, and structure	868,356.38	
Reconstructed New-York station	36,485.59	233,514.41
New-York roadway	107,601.52	
Cable-driving plant	192,227.69	6,227.54
Totals	$1,352,199.59	$362,213.54
Total cost of terminal improvements		$1,714,413.13
Amount expended	$1,352,199.59	
Cash on hand	102,800.41	
Due from New-York.	45,000.00	
Appropriation	1,500,000.00	
Amount to be provided		$214,413.13

In explanation of the reasons for the increase of the cost of the work to be done on the reconstructed bridge terminals I beg to say:

Brooklyn Station.

The original plans for the Brooklyn station, which were adopted by the Trustees, were for a station simply for the use of the bridge. Before the details were perfected, different and more extensive plans were made. The location was changed so as to cover both Sands and High streets and the block between, with two wings on each end of the station, forming, really, two stations for the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad passengers, and a third story was added, with gallery and stairs for the accommodation of the Kings County and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad passengers.

The revised estimate to Dec. 1, 1894, places the cost of this structure at $270,000.

The contract with the Phoenix Bridge Company is for about $225,000. The balance of the $270,000 has been or will be expended by the Bridge Trustees on the foundations of the entire structure, for the grading and the changing and removal of all railroad tracks on the site of this station, and extending them through the old station, together with a large amount of small detail not covered, and not intended to be covered by the Phoenix Bridge Company's contract.

Car-Storage Yard in Brooklyn.

This item of work has been completed, at a cost of $868,356.39. That this is in excess of the original estimate is due to the fact that the real estate cost more than could be reasonably estimated, also that the entire floor space included in the yard was made of brick arches, instead of yellow pine planking, as was originally intended.

New-York Station.

The location of the New-York station has been changed, by moving it further toward Brooklyn, and raising it so that the platform or upper floor, upon which the railroad tracks are to be located, will be several feet higher than at present. This also involves the reconstruction of the foundations of the entire structure; the relaying of all the tracks, and a large amount of work in lowering the promenade and constructing waiting rooms, &c.

The present estimate for this station is about $270,000. The contract with Messrs. Levering & Garrigues for the portion which they are to construct is about $247,000, and the balance has been, or will be, expended by the Trustees for the work above mentioned.

New-York Roadways.

The item of widening the roadways in New-York was not included in the original plan of estimate for the New-York terminal. That work has been done at a cost of $107,601.52, and is included in the present estimate of total cost.

Cable-Driving Plant.

The estimated cost of extending the cable-driving plant, as first made, only covered those additions which then seemed imperative, but not all that since has been found to be requisite to fully satisfy future demands and meet all possible requirements and to insure the certain and efficient operation of the railroad. These have been provided for, and are covered by this estimate. Nearly all the work is done, the estimate to complete being only about $6,000.

Respectfull submitted.

C. C. MARTIN,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

A resolution was passed by the Board of Trustees notifying the company that has the contract to light the bridge cars that the 100 days allowed for completing the plant had expired, and that a fine of $25 a day would be imposed, according to the contract, until the plant was in operation.

The Secretary's report for January showed that the total decrease in receipts, as compared with December, was $2,503.15. The daily average of passengers over the bridge decreased 2,538.

The total receipts for the month were $303,495.63, and the expenditures were $83,400.55, leaving in the treasury $220,095.08.

More passengers passed over the bridge Saturday than on any other day since it was opened. The next best record was on Centennial Day, Oct. 12, 1892.

It is estimated that 224,500 persons were carried over the bridge Saturday. The number carried over Oct. 12, 1892, was 223,600. The receipts Saturday were $6,185.76, whereas on Centennial Day they were $6,467.40. They were less Saturday because a greater number of excursion tickets was sold.

It is estimated further that during the two busiest hours on Saturday morning over 60,000 persons were carried across, or 500 a minute.

This unprecedented record was made because everything was so well managed that no hitch occurred in the regular movements of the trains.

CALLED TO M'MAHON HALL

Prof. Zahm of Notre Dame University and Father Yorke of California Selected for Professors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Since the publication in The New-York Times of the list of professors selected for the McMahan Hall of Philosophy of the Catholic University, two more names have been added. The new professors are the Rev. John Zahm of the University of Notre Dame and the Rev. John C. Yorke. Father Zahm is one of the best professors at Notre Dame, which is one of the oldest and most celebrated of the Catholic schools in the country. He has notified Bishop Keane that he will bring with him his collection of musical instruments and of philosophical instruments. It has not been decided yet what chair Prof. Zahm will occupy, but it is likely that he will fill the Chair of Philosophy.

The transfer of Father Yorke has not yet been completly arranged for, but Bishop Keane has been in correspondence for some time with Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco in regard to it. Father Yorke is assistant pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, and, being attached to the Diocese of California, it is necessary to obtain Archbishop Riordan's permission before he may come to the university. It is expected that the Archbishop's permission will be given, as Bishop Keane has asked it as a personal favor and the two are intimate friends.

Father Yorke is a graduate of the university and is counted among the most brilliant alumni. If he shall be sent to the university as a professor he will go abroad for the Spring and Summer to complete his studies in the universities of Europe. Archbishop Riordan has assured Bishop Keane that in the future he will send the majority of his seminarians to the university to complete their studies and will assist in in every way possible. Bishop Kean will visit him next Summer, as he has had the promise of several hundred thousand dollars in California for the university.

A DIFFICULTY ABOUT CONSULAR REPORTS

The Public Printer Thinks He May Print Only 1,000 Copies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A difficulty has arisen with reference to the publication of Consular reports which, unless remedied, will have the effect of greatly reducing the area of their distribution. These reports cover a wide range of information as to the commerce and industries of foreign countries, and their distribution to the public, it is believed at the State Department, has been of great value to the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. One of the officials of that department, speaking of the matter, said:

"Heretofore the usual edition has been 6,000 copies, and in some cases where the demand promised to be particularly large this has been increased.

"The Public Printer, however, has taken the ground that under the provisions of Section 89 of the new act, providing for the printing and publication of public documents, he is not authorized to print a greater number of these reports than 1,000 copies during the present fiscal year except by order of Congress.

"The February number of Consular reports had been sent to the Public Printer before his construction of the new printing act was received, and its issue may be delayed by his refusal to print more than 1,000 copies. In order to prevent this, as far as possible, the department has requested Congress to authorize the printing of as many copies of each monthly issue of Consular reports as the appropriation justifies. This appropriation for the current fiscal year—$20,000—will be sufficient for the purpose, provided the necessary authority to use it is obtained."

WILTON LACKAYE TO BECOME A STAR

The Latest of the Leading Men to Tempt Fortune on the Road.

Arrangements were completed yesterday between Wilton Lackaye and John H. Meech and James W. Morrissey, under which Mr. Lackaye is to begin a starring tour under the management of the two latter gentlemen on Easter Monday, April 15. He will present a farce-comedy, called "Two of Him," written by William C. Hudson. The subject of the play is the mystery of the "astral body." The hero projects his astral body from his own material substance, thus making two of himself, and having thus brought forth his double, he finds that his identity is usurped by the astral body, which interferes with his love, social arrangements, and business and financial affairs. This results in jealousies, embarrassments, and quarrels, which are supposed to create unlimited fun for the audience.

Mr. Lackaye, who is now playing the leading part in "The District Attorney," at the American Theatre, is the latest of the leading men to venture on the experiment of starring. He has appeared in a good many leading parts during his career as an actor, including prominent rôles in "Paul Kauvar," "Jocelyn," "Bootles's Baby," "Featherbrain," "Money Mad," "Roger La Harte," "Aristocracy," "The Dancing Girl," "Shenandoah," "The New Woman," and "The District Attorney." Dates for Mr. Lackaye in "Two of Him" have already been secured in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and Buffalo.

A NEW CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

Business Men of New-York City Among the Incorporators.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A certificate of the incorporation of the United States Casualty Company was filed with the State Insurance Department to-day. The capital is $300,000, with a surplus of $150,000.

Roswell P. Flower, James W. Hinckley, Charles S. Fairchild, W. R. Grace, Charles R. Flint, Perry Belmont, Benjamin F. Tracy, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, J. Edward Simmons, Frederic R. Coudert, Henry P. Booth, Walter G. Oakman, William P. Aldrich, William D. Chase, M. E. Worthen, Richard T. Wilson, Robert A. Cheeseborough, Frank S. Bond, and Louis D. Collins are the incorporators.

The attorneys of the company say that it is contemplated that the new company, at the start, will look over the business of several companies doing this class of insurance. By combining the business of a number of companies under one management the saving in expense, it is expected, will in itself make a larger dividend over and above the other profits now being made by them severally.

Attorney General Hancock late this afternoon approved the articles of incorporation.

Chicago Public Building Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The bill providing for the contract and erection of a new public building at Chicago, at a cost not exceeding $4,000,000, was laid before the House to-day, and on motion of Mr. Durborow (Dem., Ill.,) the Senate amendments to the House bill were concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

For Constitutional Amendments.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate to-day ordered engrossed the resolutions providing for amendments to the Constitution establishing biennial elections of State officers and members of the General Court, with an amendment making the amendment operative in 1898 instead of 1897.

THE BERING SEA FUR SEALS

Diplomatic Correspondence Submitted to the Senate.

THE LETTERS THREW LITTLE LIGHT

Offer of the United States to Pay Great Britain a Lump Sum for Damages Claimed for Damages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a bulky package of documents in response to a resolution calling for information about sealing in Bering Sea. Accompanying the documents was the following letter of transmittal:

To the Senate:

On the 8th day of January I received a copy of the following Senate resolution:

"Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate all reports, documents, and other papers, including logs of vessels, relating to the enforcement of the regulations respecting fur seals, adopted by the Government of the United States and Great Britain, in accordance with the decision of the tribunal of arbitration convened at Paris, and the resolution (regulations?) under which said reports are required to be made, as well as relating to the number of seals taken during the season of 1894 by pelagic hunters and by the lessees of the Pribiloff and Commander Islands; also relating to the steps which may have been taken to extend the said regulations to the Asiatic waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, and to secure the concurrence of other nations in said regulations; and, further, all papers not heretofore published, including communications of the agent of the United States before said tribunal at Paris, relating to the claims of the British Government, on account of the seizure of sealing vessels in Bering Sea."

In compliance with said request, I herewith transmit sundry papers, documents, and reports, which have been returned to me by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Navy, to whom the said resolution was referred. I am not in possession of any further information touching the various subjects embodied in said resolution.

It will be seen from a letter from the Secretary of the Navy accompanying the papers and documents sent from his department that it is impossible to furnish at this time the complete log books of some of the vessels referred to in the resolution, but I venture to express the hope that the reports of the commanders of such vessels herewith submitted will be found to contain, in substance, so much of the matters recorded in said log books as are important in answering the inquiries addressed to me by the Senate.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 11, 1895.

The correspondence laid before the Senate to-day contains much which is uninteresting, and some matter heretofore printed. Under date of to-day the Secretary of the Treasury says in a letter to the President in response to an inquiry relating to the work of the sealing fleet, that but ten out of thirty-two American vessels engaged in fur seal fishing have made returns as to latitude and longitude, the Captains of the other vessels deposing, under oath, that they cleared without notice of the regulations, and, therefore, made no record of the places of capture. It appears from this report that during the season of 1894 about 142,000 seals were killed by pelagic hunters in the North Pacific Ocean, including Bering Sea. Of this number about 60,000 were taken either in Bering Sea or on the American side of the North Pacific Ocean, and 15,033 seals were taken on the Pribilof Islands by the North American Commercial Company, lessees, under a contract with this Government, dated March 12, 1890. The department has no official statistics of the catch in Commander Islands, but is unofficially informed that it amounted to 27,285.

The subject of compensation and the wish of Great Britain to appoint a mixed commission to "Verify and adjust the claims for compensation for the seizure of British sealing vessels in Bering Sea" first comes up in Mr. Gresham's reply (Aug. 21, 1894) to Sir Julian Pauncefote's note of June 7. Mr. Gresham opposes the idea of a commission as too dilatory and too expensive, and says that "under the circumstances the President has reached the conclusion that it may be practicable as well as advantageous to effect a direct settlement of the claims by the payment of a lump sum in full satisfaction of all demands for damages against the United States. Mr. Gresham says:

And to this end I am instructed by the President to propose the sum of $425,000. This proposition, if it should prove acceptable to her Majesty's Government, is to be understood as having been made subject to the action of Congress in the question of appropriating the money.

In a note of the same date the British Ambassador accepts the tender of $425,000, "coupled," he adds, "with the assurance of prompt payment, although the amount is much below the estimate of the compensation which might be awarded by a mixed commission."

In a note bearing date of Jan. 23, 1895, Mr. Gresham transmits to the British Ambassador, for communication to his Government, "the feeling of solicitude on the part of the President with regard to the future of the Alaskan seal herds, as declared by the official returns of seals killed at sea during the present season in the North Pacific Ocean." Going somewhat into detail, this note says:

It would appear that there were landed in the United States and Victoria 121,143 skins, and that the total pelagic catch amounts to 142,000, a result unprecedented in the history of pelagic sealing. It would further appear that the vessels engaged in Bering Sea, although only one-third of the usual number employed in the Northern Pacific in four or five weeks killed 31,585 seals—not only 8,000 more than were killed in Bering Sea in 1891, the last year the sea was open, but even more than the total number killed during the four months on the American side of the North Pacific this season. This startling increase in the pelagic slaughter of both the American and Asiatic herds has convinced the President, and, it is respectfully submitted, cannot fail to convince her Majesty's Government, that these regulations, enacted by the Paris tribune, have not operated to protect the seal herd from that destruction which they were designed to prevent, and that unless a speedy change in the regulations be brought about, extermination of the herd must follow.

The President calls attention to the importance of preserving the fur seal, and suggests to the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, "all interested alike with the United States," that a commission be appointed consisting of one or more men from each country, eminent for scientific knowledge and practical acquaintance with the fur trade. This commission to visit the islands which the seals frequent and make a full report as to the measures needed to protect the seal herd from destruction. The President urges the appointment of such a commission, and during its deliberation he suggests the following modus vivendi to be agreed to by Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Japan: "That the regulations now in force be extended along the line of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude from the American to the Asiatic shores, and be enforced during the coming season in the whole Pacific Ocean and waters north of that line. Furthermore, that sealing in Bering Sea be absolutely prohibited pending the report of such commission."

Mr. Gresham suggests the necessity of speedy action in regard to this proposition.

The question of damages appears again in a letter from Mr. Foster, written in Paris Aug. 17, 1893. He calls attention to the various parts of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration, and then adds that it would seem that the only question of damages open for the consideration of the two Governments was that arising out of the seizure of vessels in Bering Sea in 1886, 1887, and 1888. He calls attention to the fact that the finding of the court related entirely to the facts of the seizures and, as agreed to by counsel, did not in any manner involve the question of liability or the value of ownership of the vessels. He says:

The total amount of the British claim is $439,171, of which $357,363 consists of a claim for prospective earnings, which, I suggest, cannot be properly asserted, for the reasons set forth in the United States argument. It will appear from an examination of the evidence in the case of the counter case of the United States that most of the vessels appear in reality to be the property of American citizens. Further and more searching investigation may show that others of the vessels were the property of our citizens.

The correspondence develops nothing new on the subject of damages, the whole matter still resting on the proposition of the Administration to pay $425,000, subject to approval by Congress. The correspondence fails to show that Great Britain at any time replied to suggestions for the establishment of a "modus" and the extension of the regulations to the whole ocean north of the thirty-fifth parallel. Neither did Japan; but Russia promptly acquiesced, and authorized the Minister here to act for her in the matter.

PATENTS NO LONGER DELAYED

ACTION NOW TAKEN IN THIRTY DAYS FROM THEIR RECEPTION.

Good Result of Changed Rules—An Order in Preparation to Put a Stop to Intentional Delays.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—For the first time in its history, the United States Patent Office is now able to take action on all applications for patents inside of thirty days from the date of their reception. This satisfactory state of affairs is the outcome of an order issued last year by Commissioner Seymour, who had previously put in operation new rules of procedure of a sort to expedite work in all departments of the office.

When Mr. Seymour, in April, 1893, took charge of the Patent Office, he found that 10,500 cases were in arrears. Some of these had been pending for years. Never before had the files contained so many unsettled cases. The new Commissioner saw that the system responsible for such delays required an overhauling, and he undertook to solve the problem presented. The ordinary application for a patent consists of specifications, drawings, claims, and the oath and petition of the applicant. Formerly, if the examiners found that an application covered points on which a patent had previously been granted, it was laid aside and the applicant was required to submit an amended case explanatory of the points which he claimed were original with himself. The entire subject had to be gone over again by the examiners in order to ascertain whether the statements in the amended application were correct. This required much time, and as the total of new and amended cases received each week averaged about 2,300, the arrearage list had acquired formidable proportions.

Commissioner Seymour issued an order requiring that all applications for patents should be acted upon on their merits when first examined. This change from the former method naturally produced some complications, but the examiners soon became accustomed to the new plan and made substantial headway, with the result that when an amended case came to them they were able to dispose of it in a fraction of the time formerly required. In August, 1894, when the new rule had been in operation eight months, the Commissioner required the work in all divisions of the office to be brought to a point where no new case would have to await action more than thirty days. By working night and day, the examiners were able to comply with this order, and on Jan. 1 the Commissioner had the satisfaction of knowing that his plan had been successfully carried out.

The number of cases undisposed of at that time was 4,453, an accumulation of less than two weeks. On Jan. 29 the number of cases before the department had been cut down to 4,291, and that rate of decrease has been since fully maintained. There are 33 primary examiners in the Patent Office and 171 assistants, and under the new rule it is believed by the Commissioner the rate of progress will constantly increase.

One obstacle to rapid work at the Patent Office is found in the intentional delay of applicants who have taken advantage of the provision of the Revised Statutes requiring that applications shall be regarded as abandoned "upon the failure of an applicant to prosecute the same within two years after any action therein." This provision has operated to hold back answers to communications of the department, some of the applicants waiting until the limit had nearly expired, hoping to reap a richer harvest. It has long been the custom for inventors to file applications for patents, and then begin the manufacture and sale of their inventions. Under the liberal provision of the statutes, much more than the seventeen years of life granted to a patent has been secured through such practice.

Commissioner Seymour consulted with Secretary Lamont as to the legal right of the Commissioner to make a rule of practice for the Patent Office requiring action by applicants within six months after any action by the department, "unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that such delay was unavoidable." Mr. Seymour showed the absolute necessity for a rule of this character, and his views met the approval of his immediate superior. The language of the Circuit Court of Boston in the Berliner case, in which the patentee and past Commissioners of Patents were condemned for intentional delays, strengthened the belief of both officers that the statute did not contemplate such long delays as had for years blocked the work of the office.

The matter was submitted to the Attorney General, who has now advised the Secretary of the Interior that he has power under existing law to frame a rule to regulate delays in completing applications for patents. Acting on this decision, Commissioner Seymour is now engaged in perfecting a rule which will soon be put in force. It will provide that whenever an application is in condition for appeal, either from the examinee to the examiner in chief, or from the examiner in chief to the Commissioner, such appeal must be taken within six months. After the first examination of a patent, if no action is taken by the applicant within six months, the office will take up the application and take final action on it, holding that the applicant has persisted in his claim for a patent without altering his specifications.

It is the belief of those who have studied this question that such a rule would operate to increase the efficiency of the Patent Office, and give honest patentees the protection they deserve. It is interesting in this connection to know that the applications for patents at present are equal in number to those of former years; indeed, if the present rate is maintained, the record of 1895 will exceed that of all former years. More applications are received in Winter than in the other seasons. Most of the patents now granted are for small and specific improvements on appliances which have long been in use. Subordinate inventions are constantly being made. Men are continually striving to improve the sewing machine, the self-binder, and other inventions which some people may think long ago reached superlative excellence. In 1886 there were many explosions in flour mills, and as a result there was a rush to secure patents on "dust collectors." The admixture of flour dust and air makes a highly inflammable agent, and these patent dust collectors are designed to reduce the danger from explosions due to it.

In his annual report, Commissioner Seymour will discuss the subject of delays in the Patent Office resulting from the non-action of applicants, and will give examples from the records of the office. He will show, among other things, that 1,514 cases have been awaiting action five years, 1,300 for ten years, and 5 for more than fifteen years.

Chicago Gas Company Meeting.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Chicago Gas Company's meeting has been called for to-morrow. It is reported on good authority that the following Chicago men will go into the Directory: J. W. Doane, W. W. Phelps, C. H. Wheeler, N. B. Ross, and Robert Lincoln.

What, if any, trouble is to be encountered from the injunction served at the last meeting is not known, but the general belief is that all obstacles have been overcome and all differences settled.

A Savings Bank to Liquidate.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11.—The American Savings Bank, doing business at 116 and 118 Griswold Street, this city, has decided to liquidate its affairs and retire from the field. The cause of this action is that the bank has not made any money of late. The bank has a capital of $300,000, and was organized in 1887.

MR. GLEASON TIRED OF BEING A TARGET

Will Go Before the Grand Jury—Griffin Fined and Rearrested.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 11.—John Griffin, who, it is alleged, tried to shoot ex-Mayor Gleason Saturday night, was arraigned before Police Justice Duffy this morning. He was charged by the police with disorderly conduct and was fined $5.

Patrick Downey, Mr. Gleason's night watchman, who disarmed Griffin, made a complaint of assault in the first degree against him, and he was immediately rearrested. He was later released on $500 bonds, his brother-in-law, Philip J. Smith, becoming surety.

Mr. Gleason said to-day he had become tired of having his life threatened, and, as persons had accused him of prosecuting Griffin, a poor man, and paying no attention to the threat to take his life made by General Improvement Commissioner William H. Williams, a rich man, he had decided to go before the Grand Jury and see if he must continue to be a target for any one desiring to kill a man.

Griffin is going around now with his left arm in splints, saying that Mr. Gleason broke it.

Campbell's Nomination Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary this morning, without division, ordered a report rejecting the nomination of William M. Campbell to be United States Marshal for the district of Minnesota, made last December.

The rejection was the outgrowth of a factional fight, M. Doran, National Democratic Committeeman from Minnesota, opposing the nomination.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 6 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, Demerara, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Bermuda, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Orinoco, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Orinoco";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for Belize, Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Cuvier; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria; at 9:30 AM for Italy and British India, per steamship Normannia, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Normannia";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship San Domingo; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Alsa, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 1 PM for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde; at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Feb. *22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 AM. | *Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 PM. | Britannic, Mch. 20, 3 PM.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 AM. | *Majestic, Mch. 27, 8:30 AM
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. | *Adriatic, April 3, noon.

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PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
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TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

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Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa

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Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 AM.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Lahn, Tues., April 23 | Havel, Tues., June 4
Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

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